

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. I., TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1900.—SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE NO. 2190.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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## NEED OF LABORERS ON PLANTATIONS

John M. Horner Urges Gov-  
ernment to Relieve the  
Pressure.

Editor Advertiser:—It must be admitted our labor for productive business is in rather an unsatisfactory condition, and brought on by the unwise act of Congress in freeing all laborers brought into these islands since August, 1898. This act, and the confusion and loss resulting from it, seems too small and unbecoming to a great nation like the United States, when all would have adjusted themselves in a few months had they been permitted to do so, without loss to any.

This confusion and loss has been fostered by the planters refusing to cooperate to maintain the status of their labor as it existed up to within a few days. Had this been done all could have retained their help without a raise in wages, as a raise in wages has not encouraged more to labor or to do a better quality of work or more of it, but the consensus of opinion is that since wages were raised more laborers have "lain in," and many who did work reluctantly, particularly those whose contracts were canceled and wages raised, showing clearly the raise of wages done no good. On some plantations the whole force of freed laborers quit work for several days.

Aside from the act of the Government and the refusal of the planters to cooperate, there have been other matters that have caused discontent among day laborers and their raise of wages, viz: "profit sharing," "cultivating cane on shares," "raising cane by contract," etc. This has been going on on rather a small scale until quite recently. When some planters, like the foolish virgins, neglected supplying oil for their lamps until it got too late, and fearing a deficient supply of labor, seized upon the idea of having their cane raised by contract, honestly believing Chinese and Japanese could raise cane cheaper than they. Besides, they had heard of some good results from that idea. So they began to give out contracts largely to Tom, Dick, Harry and others upon the best terms.

We have heard the first year that some contractors had realized \$20 per month, some \$25, some \$30, and some over \$40 per month. This being known among the workmen, they demand higher wages. They did not wish to work for \$16 or even \$18 per month when they could make sure \$30 per month, and perhaps \$40 by raising cane by contract. This has forced up wages and made laborers discontented and uncertain. This has worked to a greater or less extent against most of the plantations, even those giving out contracts are not exempt from its evil influence. These have all assisted to demoralize labor, making less labor available, and what there is of less value.

Whatever may be the cause, the point is clear, some plantations are short of help and must suffer severe loss if a remedy is not soon available. The only relief in sight is for the Government to stop public improvements for a few months, or longer if necessary. The few thousand laborers thus let loose would be ample to relieve the present pressure. Roads, streets and some other contemplated improvements could be permitted to remain as they have existed the past ages. If so left the people will suffer less than they will if the plantations are crippled in their output of the wealth that sustains all our business and people.

We think our Island Government owes this to the business community and the plantations, as the wealth of these islands came from the soil, and nearly all the labor that has produced this wealth have been brought in by the plantations, and the Government revenues are largely collected from the plantations and the wealth they have created. And it seems unwise under the circumstances that the revenue should be levied against the plantations by hiring labor for public improvements which could be deferred without injury any, and if so postponed no doubt many of the laborers would again find employment in wealth production on plantations, and thus enable them finish their harvesting and planting and do season at small loss.

hear some European governments, in crises occur among farm labor at harvest time, they send their soldiers into the field to assist the farmers gathering their crops, and methinks Island Government could assist as dedicated without injury or loss of dis-  
JNO. M. HORNER.

## REPUBLICANS NAME THE WINNING TICKET

McKinley and Roosevelt to Lead  
the Party.

## EXCITING SCENES IN THE GREAT PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION

Unparalleled Enthusiasm Starts the Republican  
Campaign -- Full Associated  
Press Reports.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—A bright and cloudless sky, with a cool and bracing northeasterly breeze, gave ideal conditions for the third and what promised to be the closing day of the Republican convention. After all the smoke of the skirmish of the last few days, the convention hosts awoke today with a common belief—that McKinley and Roosevelt would be the ticket of 1900.

The exciting scenes shortly before mid-  
night last night, the conferences of the

gate put his arms around the Governor and whispered in his ear. All States were represented in the welcome, with Kansas, the indomitable Roosevelt pioneer, leading the demonstration. A few minutes later another outburst greeted the entrance of Senator Hanna. His progress was impeded all the way down the aisle by delegates who insisted upon shaking hands with him. He stopped a moment to chat with Senator Davis, and when he reached the standard of the New York delegation, where Roosevelt was holding a reception, he pushed his way through and greeted the Rough Rider warmly, even affection-

## THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL NOMINEES.



WILLIAM McKINLEY.



THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

managers in Senator Hanna's rooms, the withdrawal of Long, Dooliver, and the disappearance of every other obstacle in the path of Roosevelt's triumphant nomination and finally the formal, measured announcement of Senator Hanna that, in his judgment, after a complete review of the conditions, Governor Roosevelt would be nominated by acclamation—this series of events dispelled the very last vestige of doubt as to the ticket.

### EVENTS OF THE DAY.

A Lovefeast Throughout Without a  
Contest in Sight.

CONVENTION HALL, PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—This was the great day and long before 10 o'clock, the hour set for the reassembling of the convention, the hall was surrounded by an immense army of people, who besieged all the doors and entrances, clamoring for admission. When the doors were opened the people surged in like a flood, submerging the vast hall. The stage had been freshened with green things, and at each corner, like a touch of flaming color, red peonies shot into the air. The band in the north gallery was at work early with inspiring music. It was much warmer today. The sun blazed down through the spaces in the roof, and the heat gave promise of being oppressive. But the ladies were attired in their thinnest muslins, everybody was provided with a fan, and there was no complaint. One old fellow in the gallery, with charming disregard of the proprieties, divested himself of coat and vest, hung them over the rail and took his seat.

Three minutes before 10 the Kansas delegation, headed by Colonel Burton, with bright silk sunflowers pinned to their lapels, aroused the first enthusiasm as they marched down the main aisle bearing a white banner inscribed in big black letters the words, "Kansas is for Roosevelt."

### ROOSEVELT RECEIVES.

As the delegates debouched into the pit the utmost good nature was manifested. The contest was over. It was to be a love-feast, a jubilee, and not a contest, which the day was to witness. Governor Roosevelt entered at exactly 10 o'clock. He made a rush of it today, but did not escape the keen eye of the thousands, and they set up a cheer at sight of him. He was surrounded by the delegates when he reached the pit and showered with congratulations. He made no protestations or dissent, but smilingly accepted his thanks. One gray-haired delicately. With his hand upon Roosevelt's shoulder, he whispered in his ear. For

two minutes they remained thus in close communication. Dewey created a stir a little later, but it was Matthew Quay who aroused the shouts of the local crowd. Henry Cabot Lodge, the permanent chairman, reached the stage at 10:15, and there was an interesting conference of the leaders in full view of the vast audience. Colonel Dick, looking more like a poet than a soldier; Mark Hanna, Senator Chandler, Julius Caesar Burrows, Mayor Ashbridge, Charles Emory Smith, John Lynch, the colored ex-Congressman from Mississippi, and a score of others were busy perfecting the final plans for the day.

### CANTON'S FAMOUS BAND.

At 10:20 the big band from Canton, Ohio, the President's home, made its way into the hall from the west side, and broke out with the pealing strains of the national anthem. The whole audience rose to its feet and stood until it was concluded. The Canton band is one of the most popular organizations of its kind in the United States.

Through the pit a squad of men were busy distributing great stands of red, white and blue pampas plumes, which later on were to cut a big feature in the demonstration. Picturesquely dignified and with a rather incongruous setting, there stood upon the platform during the preliminaries, Archbishop Ryan of the Roman Catholic See at Philadelphia. His aesthetic face above the purple and black robes of his clerical office stood out cameo-like from the group of politicians of all classes and color, and in all manner of dress. He chatted pleasantly with those about him, and rose promptly from his seat when the first notes of the "Star-Spangled Banner" sounded.

### MRS. ROOSEVELT PRESENT.

Among the early arrivals in the hall was Mrs. Roosevelt. She sat in the front row on the west side of the hall immediately to the left of the first row of delegates. Accompanying her were Mrs. William J. Young, wife of the Governor's private secretary, and Professor Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University of New York. Mrs. Roosevelt was the cynosure of thousands of eyes.

At 10:35 Chairman Lodge, with three raps of his historic gavel, stilled the tumult on the floor, while the band ushered in the session with the national anthem, Senator Hanna being among the first to rise. As the anthem closed, the chairman announced an opening invocation by Archbishop Ryan.

### INVOCATION OF ARCHBISHOP.

The distinguished prelate wore the su-

(Continued on Page 2.)

## JAPANESE EMIGRANTS

Why the Bars Were Put  
Up High.

## THE DECREE EXPLAINED

More About a Transaction Which  
Deeply Interests the Planters of  
These Islands.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Japanese Government has informed the Treasury Department through its legation here that it has issued an order restricting emigration to the United States which will practically be prohibitive.

Counselor Stevens of the legation called upon Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Taylor yesterday to inform him of this action. The announcement was most welcome news, and relieves the Treasury Department of the anxiety which has been felt for the last few months during the unprecedented rush of Japanese to this country. The cordial co-operation of the Japanese Government with the United States in this matter is also looked upon by the President and the Cabinet as a most friendly action by

tion. In fact, this new order practically prohibits emigration to the United States from Japan. I have maintained all along that a mutual consultation of the two Governments on the subject was all that was needed. The Japanese Government does not want its subjects to leave their own country. There is plenty for them to do there. It is the means and it want them to emigrate to a country where they are not welcome.

"It recognizes the fact also that the class of objectionable people who have been coming here are taken, for the most part, not from the prosperous country, but from the city slums. Those people have been induced to come here, probably by stories of high wages that are paid in this country, and have been deceived by emigrant agents in many ways, besides not being informed of the cost of getting here and living after they get here.

"The Japanese Government does not want its subjects to become a burden upon any country, much less upon the people of such a friendly nation as the United States. It cannot be stated too positively that it does not want its subjects to leave their country. It will co-operate very cordially with this Government in seeking out and punishing agents under its jurisdiction who hereafter break the laws in regard to emigration, and it will do everything in its power to furnish information in regard to any scheme for bringing contract laborers into the United States from its shores.

"The population of Japan in 1874 was 35,000,000 and is now about 42,000,000, an increase of only 6,000,000 in twenty-six years under all the improved conditions of life and living. There is enough for all these people to do at home and the Japanese Government intends to look out for all of its subjects.

"The Legation here has kept the Government fully advised, and it has acted as promptly as possible. We are at a loss to know the cause of the recent rush of Japanese to the United States. It is believed to have been caused by the great activity of agents of steamship lines in working a systematic scheme of some sort for inducing ignorant Japanese to embark for this country. Many of the laborers who have come here have undoubtedly been welcomed by railroads in the West, on account of their faithfulness and desirability as laborers. The Japan-

ese as a class are undoubtedly as desirable immigrants as many who are admitted from European countries, but there is a prejudice, on the Pacific Coast especially, against Asiatic immigration. "The Japanese Government would make a decided protest against any legislation prohibiting immigration, and that country on the part of the United States, as the treaty is very specific in regard to the matter, but I think that its co-operation to help this Government to carry out the wishes of the American people will be construed as a very friendly act and it is intended as such."

He Denies That He Has Been in Cor-  
respondence With Aguinaldo.

BOSTON, June 19.—Senator George F. Hoar refutes the statement of Buencamino, the Secretary of the Filipino Government, that he has been in secret correspondence with Aguinaldo. The statement of the Secretary was made with reference to some communications which are in the hands of the Filipino Junta at Hongkong. Mr. Hoar said to a reporter: "It is a lie, an infernal lie. The only correspondence I ever had with a Filipino was while I was in London. Their correspondence was confined to a request and a refusal. Some Filipinos, who were living in London at the time, expressed a desire to call upon me. Their letter was courteous and my answer was in the same vein. I told them that under the circumstances I did not consider that it would be proper for citizens of the two countries to indulge in any social intercourse whatsoever. I declined to receive them."

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LONDON, Neb., June 22.—Mr. Bryan left tonight to join the Wetmore fishing party in Minnesota. He was asked what truth there was in the statement made by correspondence from Manila, just published, that a Filipino official had said that letters from Mr. Bryan and Senator Hoar, which had been sent to the insurgent government were among the papers sent to Hongkong for safekeeping.

"So far as I am concerned," Mr. Bryan replied, "there is no truth in it. I at no time sent any letter."

Mr. Steyn, in consequence of Lord Roberts' annexation of the Free State by proclamation, has issued a counter proclamation declaring that the Free State still exists, is independent and does not acknowledge the authority of Great Britain.

## WILL TAKE NO CHANCES

Board of Health Bars  
to the Plague.

## MUST AWAIT THE SEWER

Builders on Infected Soil Cannot  
Occupy Houses Till System  
Completed.

The framework of two buildings which are being constructed in the old district of Chinatown has caused considerable discussion among builders and property owners. Especially is this true in view of the Board of Health having given out an ultimatum in regard to new buildings erected on former infected areas where the new sewerage system has not been put in.

One building on Queen near Kekaulike street belongs to the City Mill Company, whose plant was utterly destroyed by the fire of January 20. The other has been reared at the corner of Beretania and River streets, the permit for which was issued to William Savage.

Taking into consideration the fact that operations had almost been stalled in commencing the erection of a new Pantheon block, an Advertiser reporter questioned Dr. Pratt, city sanitary officer of the Board of Health, under whose direction the permits are authorized or not, as the case may be. Dr. Pratt stated that the permit for the City Mill Company had been granted some time prior to June 14, but that of Mr. Savage had been issued since that date. However, the builders are putting them up at their own risk, as they had entered into an iron-clad agreement to refrain from using the buildings for living purposes, and would not be allowed to excavate cesspools.

This agreement, which is attached to every building permit issued by the office of the Superintendent of Public Works, reads as follows:

In consideration of the granting of this permit to erect a building, I hereby agree to carry out the provisions made in the quarantine notice published May 16, 1900, which reads: "That no building erected upon such premises shall be occupied until the sewerage system is in working order in such district and the buildings are properly connected with same and further that no cesspools shall be excavated or used upon such premises."

No permit will be granted unless the builder, owner or whomever takes out the permit, signs the above. This will effectively shut off any attempt to make living quarters upon this once infected soil of Chinatown, inasmuch as the Board of Health is yet strongly opposed to the upheaval of the earth, fearing that it will be the cause of the reappearance of the disease. By the time the sewer system is in, it is probable that the Legislature will have passed laws extending the fire limits of Honolulu to include all of old Chinatown, and thus prevent any but substantial, fire-proof buildings from going up.

### PACIFIC HEIGHTS ROAD.

Tie Plates Not Being Here Track  
Laying is Made Slow.

Desky's Pacific Heights electric railway has been stopped in its upward journey by the non-arrival of the tie-plates. These necessary adjuncts have been expected for weeks, but will probably not be here until the freight from San Francisco is docked here. As soon as the tie plates come to hand the rails will be laid as quickly as possible and every effort made to start a car up the zig-zag road within the next three months. A pretty little depot will be erected at the foot of the hill for the accommodation of passengers.

### DIVIDENDS PAID.

Quarter Million Distributed By  
Sugar Companies.

Eleven sugar plantations paid dividends on Saturday and yesterday and the sum of \$227,549 was distributed to the fortunate owners of stock. The dividends to be paid on or before the middle of the month, the total amount of cash paid, out will reach nearly half a million.

Following is a list of the plantations which paid dividends and the amount of bread money that each handed out: Ewa, \$50,000; Hawaiian Sugar Company, \$50,000; Honokaa, \$35,000; Hawaiian Agricultural Company, \$30,000; Brewer, \$20,000; Paia, \$15,000; Haiku, \$10,000; Kahuku, \$7,500; Waimanalo, \$5,000; Olowalu, \$2,750; Waimae, \$1,250.

Dr. Cooper, who returned yesterday from the China, confirms the report of plague having been discovered in San Francisco. He is certain of it having examined the microscopical slides prepared from postmortems of Chinese. These showed bacilli which clearly resembled those he had seen of plague victims in the city. The one great mistake which Dr. Kinyoun made, says Dr. Cooper, was that of quarantining California as a whole against the balance of the world. This he believes threw the quarantine officer open to ridicule. He stated that Dr. Hoffman is interested in the researches being made in San Francisco's Chinatown. Dr. Hoffman is having his eyes treated there, but expects to return home soon. Dr. Cooper was banished greatly by his sea voyage, and added ten pounds to his avoirdupois by eating with San Francisco's fog and mist.



# CRIME OF A CHINESE

## Native Almost Murders a Chinaman.

### ROBBERY THE MOTIVE

#### Hackdriver Assaulted by His Passenger and Bound to a Tree by His Quele.

As the result of a murderous assault committed yesterday forenoon, Ah Sing the Chinese driver of hack 246, now lies in the Queen's Hospital with a broken jaw and leg and a badly cut head, his injuries having been inflicted by a jagged stone in the hands of a young Hawaiian named Ka-ne.

The particulars of the crime are almost without a parallel in the police annals of Honolulu. Although the affair took place yesterday morning, the would-be murderer was at large until shortly before dark, when Policeman David Kapua ran him to earth and placed him in a cell at the police station. But the police had only a meagre description of the man, gained with great difficulty from the suffering Chinese.

Yesterday morning when the train from Ewa reached the city Ka-ne was a passenger. He went to the hack stand and choosing No. 246, had the Chinese driver take him to the business district. The hackman in conversation, the native learned that nearly \$18 was in the Celestial's pocket. Changing his course he had the driver proceed around Punchbowl, upon the Tantalus road, a point free from observation Ka-ne alighted from the vehicle and induced the Chinese to do likewise.

Without warning, the Chinese was suddenly hurled to the ground by a terrific blow upon the back of the head. While he lay upon the ground blow after blow descended upon his head, a rock being used as the weapon in Ka-ne's hand. The native demanded the Celestial's money, and when the Chinese opened his mouth to protest, received a blow upon the jaw which broke it. The driver made a desperate attempt to rise and grapple with his antagonist, and upon doing so the brutal assailant struck him twice upon the right leg, fracturing it in two places. The scene of the battle is a gory sight, as the blood from the Chinese's wounds spattered the clothing of both and formed in a large pool on the road. Next the native dragged Ah Sing about twenty feet from the road and tied him to a sapling, using his queue as a rope. Here the unconscious man was left to his fate, while the native jumped into the hack and drove to town in it, ultimately tying it up in front of Fisher's place on Beretania avenue.

The assault was committed about 10 a. m., and it was not until noon that the Chinese regained consciousness. Weak as he was, he managed to pull his knife out of his pocket, wound it and slowly sawed away at his queue until it was severed from his head. He crawled to the road and made his way townwards for nearly 400 yards. He became utterly exhausted and cried for help until he sank again unconscious, and was later found by a native cowboy, who came to town and procuring a hack, the wounded man was conveyed at once to the Queen's Hospital.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth gained a description of the native thug from the hackman, as follows: Wore a white silk knitted necktie; well built, stout, and wore a slouch hat, dark coat and pants, with shirt having cuffs and collar attached.

On this showing High Sheriff Brown put out his entire available force to hunt the man down. Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, Apana, David Kapua, Captain Parker and others scoured the town, but all were unsuccessful except David Kapua.

The detective went up the Tantalus road and found the stone weapon, and also located two saplings which had been erected by the Chinese to mark the scene of the assault. On his way back to town he discovered a hack coming up the hill, driven by a Japanese. A closer inspection showed a passenger in the hack seat whom Kapua recognized as the man he wanted. Ka-ne saw Kapua, jumped from the vehicle and ran down the hill. Kapua caught up with him and brought him to the station house in the Japanese hack. As they alighted from the hack Ka-ne cunningly threw the money he had robbed the Chinese of upon the ground, but the act was seen by a policeman. Ka-ne, elated with the results of his murderous attack, had back, and was bringing the Japanese driver to the same place, probably hoping to rob him.

An examination of his clothing showed blood upon his cuffs, his shirt and the knitted silk necktie. He maintained silence and would answer no questions concerning his movements.

The High Sheriff believes he has made an important capture, and the success of David Kapua in making the clever capture is highly appreciated by the force in general.

The Chinese was resting easily last evening at the hospital, although his wounds are severe.

Deputy High Sheriff Chillingworth, to whose clever guidance of the movements of the police must be attributed the capture of Ka-ne, took the latter to the hospital last night. The injured Chinese, who may not survive, identified him at once. All his travels from the time of the assault were traced, and his conviction is certain.

#### May Seize British Ships.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Assistant Secretary Spaulding, in speaking today of the report that the British steamer Alpha had landed freight and passengers at Cape Nome on May 25, in violation of law, and had since escaped capture by the United States steamer Albatross, said that he had telegraphed for a report on the delays of the Alpha and if it developed she had landed a cargo and passengers at Nome as reported, she would be seized at once upon her re-appearance in American waters.

# THE REPUBLICANS NAME THE WINNING TICKET

(Continued from Page 1.)

With a full complement of delegates, the convention opened at 10 o'clock, the delegates being seated in the hall, and the audience seated in the galleries. The Governor was in good voice, and to speak with his accustomed energy. His speech was as follows:

"The administration of President McKinley has filled the country with hope. He has filled the minds and hearts of the people with a sense of the responsibility resting upon the party here assembled."

When the striking figure of the Archibishop, at the head of the prayer, disappeared on the stage, the vast assembly sank to its seats and the great hall to make quiet for the more practical work of the convention.

Senator Lodge called attention to Louisiana having been admitted from the roll call for National Committee and that was corrected. Alabama also named its selections, having failed to do so yesterday.

#### QUAY WITHDRAWS AMENDMENT.

The chair then laid the amendment to the rules offered yesterday by Mr. Quay as the unfinished business before the convention.

As the cheers died away at the mention of Quay's name, the short and sturdy figure of the Pennsylvania senator rose in the middle aisle. In this voice, barely heard at the platform, Mr. Quay announced the withdrawal of the amendment proposing a change in rules one and twelve, referring to representation in national convention.

This was accepted by Southern delegates as a concession to them and they rose en masse, cheering wildly.

Now Mr. Lodge advanced to the front of the platform, and a thrill went through the vast audience as he announced:

"Under the rules, nominations for the office of President of the United States are now in order."

There was a momentary shout, which the chairman punctured.

"The State of Alabama is recognized." A tall and swarthy Alabamian stood on the chair, and by prearrangement answered:

"Alabama yields to Ohio."

McKINLEY NAMED BY FORAKER.

This was the signal for the recognition of Senator Foraker, who was to make the speech nominating Mr. McKinley as the Republican candidate for President.

The cheers began and a wild scene ensued.

Amidst a tumult of applause, Senator Foraker went to the platform, and when quiet was restored began to speak, first thanking Alabama for their courtesy in yielding, but attributing that fact to the overwhelming popularity of the candidate.

As Mr. Foraker continued he was repeatedly interrupted with cheers. His announcement that the nomination of McKinley was equal to election in November brought vociferous cheers.

Briefly Senator Foraker adverted to the record of the President in peace and in war as one of the most remarkable in American history.

"In war and in peace," said he, while the delegates and spectators echoed the refrain of the sentiment expressed, "he has been found equal to all extraordinary emergencies. In all American history there has been no chapter more brilliant than written by the United States with him as chief."

During the reference to the great leader of the party, the successes already achieved by him and the grave responsibilities now resting upon him, the applause was frequent and long continued.

PANDEMONIUM BROKE LOOSE.

But it remained for his closing sentence, for the first time mentioning William McKinley by name as the nominee, to electrify the great multitude. Pandemonium broke loose. Former tempers of enthusiasm paled before this cyclone of sound and movement. Every one stood and waved and yelled. State standards were wrenched from their places and borne aloft with umbrellas, great plumes of red, white and blue, a perfect tempestuous sea of color.

Senator Hanna sprang to the front of the stage, a flag in one hand and a plume in the other, and led in the tremendous demonstration. Now it had lasted five minutes. Not content with their frenzied hurrah on the floor, the delegates now marched in solid ranks upon the platform, with standards, plumes, banners and

After the demonstration had continued seven minutes the Ohio delegation, where centered the waves of sound, moved up the aisle, while all the other State delegations, bearing aloft their standards, formed in a grand procession about the platform. The demonstration lasted just ten minutes.

Indiana started the rush to the platform, Governor Mount, bearing the State standard and leading the delegation down the aisle.

The plume demonstration was followed by a grand exodus to the singing of "John Brown's Body," the galleries joining in the chorus, while the delegations led the singing.

TEN MINUTES OF ENTHUSIASM.

During the speech of Senator Foraker Governor Roosevelt paid attention so strictly that there was an almost anxious look upon his face. Once or twice, however, he got away from his intensity and applauded. When Foraker finished Roosevelt rose with the rest, but, undoubtedly with the prospect of his own nomination on his mind only, stood silent, not joining in the cheers, and both hands in his pockets. But when Senator Foraker came down the aisle he grasped him by the hand and slapped him on the shoulder, smiling and laughing aloud.

One delegate threw off his coat and unfurled his collar as he reached the platform, and, holding a plume in one hand, waved his coat with the other.

platform a man with a camera placed his instrument directly in front of him. As Roosevelt had his back to the camera, the picture was not taken.

"Take that away," said the speaker, and a second camera was placed in front of him. The Governor was in good voice, and to speak with his accustomed energy. His speech was as follows:

"The administration of President McKinley has filled the country with hope. He has filled the minds and hearts of the people with a sense of the responsibility resting upon the party here assembled."

When the striking figure of the Archibishop, at the head of the prayer, disappeared on the stage, the vast assembly sank to its seats and the great hall to make quiet for the more practical work of the convention.

Senator Lodge called attention to Louisiana having been admitted from the roll call for National Committee and that was corrected. Alabama also named its selections, having failed to do so yesterday.

QUAY WITHDRAWS AMENDMENT.

The chair then laid the amendment to the rules offered yesterday by Mr. Quay as the unfinished business before the convention.

As the cheers died away at the mention of Quay's name, the short and sturdy figure of the Pennsylvania senator rose in the middle aisle. In this voice, barely heard at the platform, Mr. Quay announced the withdrawal of the amendment proposing a change in rules one and twelve, referring to representation in national convention.

This was accepted by Southern delegates as a concession to them and they rose en masse, cheering wildly.

Now Mr. Lodge advanced to the front of the platform, and a thrill went through the vast audience as he announced:

"Under the rules, nominations for the office of President of the United States are now in order."

There was a momentary shout, which the chairman punctured.

"The State of Alabama is recognized." A tall and swarthy Alabamian stood on the chair, and by prearrangement answered:

"Alabama yields to Ohio."

McKINLEY NAMED BY FORAKER.

This was the signal for the recognition of Senator Foraker, who was to make the speech nominating Mr. McKinley as the Republican candidate for President.

The cheers began and a wild scene ensued.

Amidst a tumult of applause, Senator Foraker went to the platform, and when quiet was restored began to speak, first thanking Alabama for their courtesy in yielding, but attributing that fact to the overwhelming popularity of the candidate.

As Mr. Foraker continued he was repeatedly interrupted with cheers. His announcement that the nomination of McKinley was equal to election in November brought vociferous cheers.

Briefly Senator Foraker adverted to the record of the President in peace and in war as one of the most remarkable in American history.

"In war and in peace," said he, while the delegates and spectators echoed the refrain of the sentiment expressed, "he has been found equal to all extraordinary emergencies. In all American history there has been no chapter more brilliant than written by the United States with him as chief."

During the reference to the great leader of the party, the successes already achieved by him and the grave responsibilities now resting upon him, the applause was frequent and long continued.

PANDEMONIUM BROKE LOOSE.

But it remained for his closing sentence, for the first time mentioning William McKinley by name as the nominee, to electrify the great multitude. Pandemonium broke loose. Former tempers of enthusiasm paled before this cyclone of sound and movement. Every one stood and waved and yelled. State standards were wrenched from their places and borne aloft with umbrellas, great plumes of red, white and blue, a perfect tempestuous sea of color.

Senator Hanna sprang to the front of the stage, a flag in one hand and a plume in the other, and led in the tremendous demonstration. Now it had lasted five minutes. Not content with their frenzied hurrah on the floor, the delegates now marched in solid ranks upon the platform, with standards, plumes, banners and

After the demonstration had continued seven minutes the Ohio delegation, where centered the waves of sound, moved up the aisle, while all the other State delegations, bearing aloft their standards, formed in a grand procession about the platform. The demonstration lasted just ten minutes.

Indiana started the rush to the platform, Governor Mount, bearing the State standard and leading the delegation down the aisle.

The plume demonstration was followed by a grand exodus to the singing of "John Brown's Body," the galleries joining in the chorus, while the delegations led the singing.

TEN MINUTES OF ENTHUSIASM.

During the speech of Senator Foraker Governor Roosevelt paid attention so strictly that there was an almost anxious look upon his face. Once or twice, however, he got away from his intensity and applauded. When Foraker finished Roosevelt rose with the rest, but, undoubtedly with the prospect of his own nomination on his mind only, stood silent, not joining in the cheers, and both hands in his pockets. But when Senator Foraker came down the aisle he grasped him by the hand and slapped him on the shoulder, smiling and laughing aloud.

One delegate threw off his coat and unfurled his collar as he reached the platform, and, holding a plume in one hand, waved his coat with the other.

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platform a man with a camera placed his instrument directly in front of him. As Roosevelt had his back to the camera, the picture was not taken.

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# "Man's Strength and Woman's Beauty."

Before and since the days of Samson this is what has been said of every luxuriant growth of hair.

It preserves and beautifies the hair, giving it strength and luster. It restores the natural color to the hair in every instance.

It cleanses the scalp from dandruff and thus removes one great cause of baldness.

It makes a better circulation in the scalp and thus checks the hair from falling out.

If your blood is poor and thin and filled with impurities, the Hair Vigor cannot do its best. You should take a thorough course of treatment with Ayer's Sarsaparilla at the same time.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

powered the National Committee to fill vacancies on the committee.

On motion of Colonel Dick, Senator Lodge was placed at the head of the committee to notify the President of his nomination and Senator Wolcott at the head of the committee to notify the Vice President of his nomination.

Mr. Lodge and Mr. Wolcott for their services as presiding officers were unanimously adopted; also, thanks to Mayor Ashbridge of Philadelphia for the hospitality of the city, and to all officials of the convention. This closed the work of the day.

HANNA CHAIRMAN.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—The National Committee met in the rooms of the convention hall immediately after the adjournment of the convention. As soon as the convention was assembled Senator Hanna was nominated and re-elected chairman for the next four years.

In accepting the nomination he made a very short speech, in which he thanked the old members of the committee who had stood by him in the past.

After the adjournment of the convention, the delegates to the national convention of 1906 adjourned today.

## LATEST FROM AFRICAN CAMPAIGN

NEW YORK, June 22.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

General Buller's advance to Sandfontein is almost the only fresh point in the military situation in South Africa. His march is in the direction of Standerton, which commands the road northward from Vredenburg.

Lord Roberts has announced his plan of operations already and the occupation of Heidelberg by forces from Johannesburg may confidently be expected within forty-eight hours.

The remnants of President Kruger's army are one of enormous difficulty and prevents any work. Generals Roberts and Buller, moreover, are compelled to go slowly and disarm the burghers day by day. Immense districts are to be pacified and the arms must be secured from every house on the line of march. General Roberts' work is done very thoroughly and requires time.

Rumors have been revived that General Buller and De Wet will surrender their forces if they can gain any points by negotiating, but these appear to be premature. De Wet has not yet been thoroughly beaten and both camps near the Delagoa Bay are being blown up by the premature explosion of a mine is hardly credible.

The Filipinos of Manila ask for peace on the following terms: First, amnesty; second, the return by the Americans to the Filipinos of confiscated property; third, employment for the revolutionary generals in the navy and militia when established; fourth, the application of the Filipino revenues to succor needy Filipino soldiers; fifth, a guarantee to the proprietors of the various personal rights accorded to Americans by their constitution; sixth, establishment of civil governments at Manila and in the provinces; seventh, expulsion of the friars. General MacArthur has already proclaimed amnesty.

IS IT RIGHT FOR AN EDITOR TO RECOMMEND PATENT MEDICINES?

[From Sylvan Valley News, Brevard, N. C.]

It may be a question whether the editor of a newspaper has the right to publicly recommend any of the various proprietary medicines which flood the market, yet as a preventive of suffering we feel it a duty to say a good word for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. We have known and used this medicine in our family for twenty years, and have always found it reliable.

In many cases a dose of this remedy would save hours of suffering while a physician is awaited. We do not believe in depending implicitly on any medicine for a cure, but we do believe that if a bottle of Chamberlain's Diarrhoea Remedy were kept on hand and administered at the onset of an attack much suffering might be avoided, and in many cases the services of a physician would not be needed. At least this has been our experience during the last twenty years.

For sale by all druggists and dealers. Sold by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORIES.

AGENTS FOR:

The Ewa Plantation Co., The Waiola Agricultural Co., Ltd., The Kohala Sugar Co., The Waiola Sugar Mill Co., The Kohala Agricultural Co., The Puna Iron Works, St. L. Mo.

The Standard Oil Co., The George F. Blake Steam Fuel Co., The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston, The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn., The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

# A Hot Weather Combination...

A Blue Flame Wickless Oil Stove, A Refrigerator, An Ice Cream Freezer, A Water Cooler.

See them in the large window display.

The blue flame stove is in operation and runs from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. without any attention. The fuel costs one cent per hour per burner.

NO SMOKE, NO SMELL, NO DANGER.

W. W. DIMOND & CO., LIMITED

Importers of Crockery, Glass and House Furnishing Goods.

Sole Agents for

JEWEL STOVES, STANDARD AND PURITAN BLUE FLAME WICKLESS OIL STOVES, PRIMUS STOVES, GURNEY CLEANABLE REFRIGERATORS, DOUBLE-COATED GRANITE IRONWARE.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores. Cures Sores on the Neck. Cures Skin Itches. Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face. Cures Scurvy. Cures Ulcers. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. Cures Glandular Swelling. Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted to cure without injury to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 2s 6d each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—By ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Limited, 11, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.—Purchasers



## A RUSSIAN ON CHINA

### Financial Agent's New Views.

## AN OPTIMISTIC OPINION

H. Rothstein Says That China Will  
Not be Partitioned But Must  
Pay Indemnity.

NEW YORK, June 22.—H. Rothstein, the Russian financial agent, who is said to be the chief adviser of the Russian Finance Minister and who has been in this city for some days past consulting with local men of finance about a proposed Russian loan, will sail for home tomorrow. Mr. Rothstein was asked last night for an opinion of the probable outcome of the present troubled condition in Chinese affairs.

"To read your paper," he said, "one might think all China aflame, that the foreign ambassadors and missionaries have been killed and that there is great trouble."

"As one who knows something of China, I do not think this is true. I am convinced that communication will be restored in a day or two and that all our people will be found unharmed. The powers are acting as one nation and they will restore order. Of that I have no doubt."

"Will China retain her nationality?" was asked.

"Why not?" replied Mr. Rothstein. "Surely the powers will not want her territory. For Russia I can say that we don't want one foot of Chinese soil. Why should we want it? Have we not Siberia? There we have a vast country rich in mines and with millions of acres of grain lands. With our great Siberian railroad we will develop this magnificent country. But it will take 100 years. In that time even it can hardly be scratched."

"I confess there is a great question to settle. The Chinese are a hard people to understand. They are intensely proud. They believe their country is the greatest in the world. That missionaries should go there and tear down their idols and try to set up what to them are barbarous practices has aroused them. Some of our missionaries, I am afraid, use small tact. China has a vast population. She now has 450,000,000 people and they increase like rats. How can one expect a strong central government for so many when there are 150 or more dialects spoken?"

"I am sure now that the powers regret not having taken Russia's advice of a fortnight since. We said send 100,000 men with guns. The powers procrastinated. The present riots are a result."

"Will the present Chinese dynasty survive the present trouble?"

"The Empress Dowager is a very clever little woman. I think she will put down further insurrection. The Emperor is a fool. The Empress alone rules. She will surely stop any further outbreaks."

"But the Chinese forts fired on the allied fleet. Men from Russia and other countries have been killed in the fight with the Taku forts. What will Russia do?"

"China must pay. If the reports are at all true China must learn that such work is wrong. Yes, China must pay. The indemnity will be very large."

"Will the powers claim money or territory?"

"They will insist on gold indemnities. China will pay in gold."

### INSURANCE IN CHINA.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Inquiries at the New York offices of several British insurance companies which are said to have large commitments in China showed that most of the manufacturing and commercial interests of European capital are fairly well insured and that many members of the diplomatic service of the several Western nations carry a certain amount of life insurance. The Marine Insurance Companies, particularly those insuring craft entering Chinese waters are also affected. No demands for insurance against "war risk" have been made at Lloyd's, London, by shippers and consignees yet though many inquiries have been received.

### END OF STRIKES ON HAWAII.

Further Trouble May Come at Any Time.

The labor strike in this district was not such a terrible thing after all, as it had been less than a week, all told. But because this one was of small duration it is not to be expected that it is the end of all the troubles. There are on every plantation two or three half-way educated laborers, men who are not to be classed as coolies, and it is to them the majority of laborers go for advice and by them are guided for good or evil. There is an old saying that in the States every large company has its agitators, and when the state of the market demands a shut-down the owners instruct the agitators to create dissatisfaction, so there may be a strike. In this way the loss of work falls upon the backs of the laborers. There is no reason why the masters of plantations should not adopt the same plan here. It is said by men who have had business in Japan that the natives there are susceptible to certain inducements, and if this be true such inducements might be offered to certain laborers to keep the men in order or cause a strike, as circumstances would demand. This is only a suggestion, but some day it may be found to work better than other plans that have been devised. It is not expected that there will be any shortage of labor on the plantations, for the men will become migratory and wander from one point to another, and to avoid getting undesirable men the Planters' Association have hit upon a plan of employing only those who have certificates of good character, moral or otherwise, a plan that will work until there is an immediate demand for laborers, at which time anyone who can strip cane or wield a hoe will prob-

## GREAT RACE SATURDAY

### Aggravation Defeated Ahuimanu.

### A BEAUTIFUL CONTEST

Loser Led All the Way But Was  
Nipped at the Finish by the  
Bay Mare.

In the last hundred yards of their  
match race at Kapiolani Park on Sat-  
urday Aggravation beat Ahuimanu and  
won by two lengths. It was as pretty a  
race as one will see in many a long  
day's journey, and the crowd of three  
hundred or more of the admirers of the  
two horses felt well repaid for their  
trip to the park, even though, per-  
chance, they backed the wrong horse.

The race proved one thing to a cer-  
tainty: that Ahuimanu is no distance  
horse. At a half mile or five furlongs  
he is all right, but seven-eighths is  
beyond his powers. He had Aggrava-  
tion beaten, and beaten badly, all the  
way round, but he could not stay the  
distance and lost in the stretch.

The crowd that witnessed the race  
was made up largely of men who had  
followed the work of the two horses in  
the past racing season, and soldiers  
from Camp McKinley. Betting was  
 brisk at even money, and Ahuimanu  
seemed to be the favorite with the ma-  
jority of the crowd, while the tide knew  
of Aggravation's slouches were getting  
all the bets they cared to take.

The two horses came to the post at  
3 o'clock, looking fit for the race of  
their lives. Neither was ridden by a  
jockey of much experience. A native  
boy named Kapiolani was on Aggrava-  
tion, and a lad whose name was given  
as Pierce rode Ahuimanu. Aggrava-  
tion, who had reached the post and  
ran a full furlong before Kaena  
could get her under. Then they went  
off to a fine start, neck and neck as the  
flag dropped. In twenty strides Ahu-  
imanu had opened up a length from Ag-  
gravation and as they passed the quar-  
ter pole he had two full lengths to the  
good.

"Twenty to ten on Ahuimanu!" shout-  
ed one of his enthusiastic admirers, but  
there were no takers. It was looking  
like a runaway for Ahuimanu, and  
when at the three furlongs Kaena be-  
gan to use the whip Aggravation's ad-  
mirers turned away in disgust and  
groaning. Ahuimanu had five lengths  
at the three-eighths and was running  
easily, while Aggravation struggled  
along in the rear in any fashion. At the  
half it was ten lengths, and jubilantly  
the same reckless backer of Ahuimanu  
shouted: "Thirty to five on Ahuimanu!"  
And still there were no takers.

But just as they began to round into  
the turn Ahuimanu's speed seemed to  
slacken, he faltered and in that moment  
of time Aggravation closed up a third  
of the distance Ahuimanu had fought  
so hard for.

"Aggravation! Aggravation!" shout-  
ed the crowds, and the young man who  
had offered to bet such extravagant  
odds was silent.

Around the turn Aggravation galloped  
at every stride on the bay horse, and  
when they turned into the stretch it  
looked as if they were on even terms.

But Ahuimanu had made a last fran-  
tic burst under the whip of the small  
youth on his back, and try as she would,  
Aggravation could not close up those  
last lengths.

So they came into the stretch, both  
boys using the whip vigorously; but as  
they neared the wire it was only too  
evident that Ahuimanu had shot his  
bolt. He was working a little over and  
it was almost painful to see him stumble  
along. Aggravation on the other hand  
was running strong and free. A fur-  
long from the wire Aggravation had  
still two lengths to make up; two hun-  
dred yards and it was one length. The  
crowd in the stand went mad, and back-  
ers of both horses were standing up  
and beckoning to them crazily, as  
though to pull them faster to the finish.

But it was all up with Ahuimanu; he  
was making a game fight of those last  
few yards, but it was too much for him;  
he was run out. Twenty yards from the  
finish Aggravation was abreast of him  
and running so well that she passed  
him like a whirlwind and crossed under  
the wire a winner by two full lengths.

The crowd waited a few moments  
while the jockeys weighed in and the  
time, 1:35, was announced. Then it  
swelled away to the beach or to the  
city. There was but one verdict—the  
distance was too great for Ahuimanu.  
He is a game little horse, but he should  
never be sent more than five furlongs.  
Aggravation was strong at the finish  
and looked good for a furlong more in  
such company.

### COURT NOTES.

B. L. Marx, administrator of the es-  
tate of J. W. Winter, has filed in the  
Circuit Court an inventory of the Win-  
ter estate. It is valued at \$7,745, the  
greater portion being in stock in the  
Hollister Drug Company.

The \$100,000 bond of the executors of  
the estate of James Campbell, Mrs.  
Abigail K. Campbell, J. O. Carter and  
Cecil Brown, was filed in the Circuit  
Court yesterday and approved by Judge  
Stanley. The sureties are T. Harrison,  
E. S. Cunha and Frank Hustace.

In an inventory of estate of Gusav  
H. A. Jaeger, which was filed yesterday  
by James E. Jaeger, the administrator,  
shows property valued at \$15,600 re-  
maining to the heirs. The major por-  
tion of the estate consists in two life  
insurance policies, one in the New York  
Life for \$10,000, and one in the New  
York Mutual for \$5,600.

Cecil Brown has filed in the Circuit  
Court his final account as executor of  
the estate of C. P. Wall. It shows as-  
sets of \$4,449, and disbursements of  
\$4,492.55, leaving a balance on hand of  
\$56.44. In the matter of the estate of  
Kapiolani, Cecil Brown has also filed  
his final account, showing assets of  
\$1,150, disbursements of \$995.81, and a  
balance to the estate of \$154.19.

Another of the many cases arising  
out of the burning of plague-infected  
houses was begun yesterday in the Cir-  
cuit Court when George E. Boardman  
brought suit against the Fireman's  
Fund Insurance Company of San Fran-

## GREAT RACE SATURDAY

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### A BEAUTIFUL CONTEST

### Loser Led All the Way But Was Nipped at the Finish by the Bay Mare.

## THE MUSE NOW ACTIVE IN HAWAII

Three Poets Indite Spaniards  
for "America" on Local  
Themes

The poet besides being born is person-  
al. He flourishes like the algaroba tree  
and is of no land or time. Hawaii lacks  
not for poets of either sex. When the  
territory program for the Territory's cele-  
bration of America's Independence Day  
was made up it was suggested by Wray  
Taylor that "America" be sung and that  
the significance of the event here be im-  
mortalized in a stanza to be added to the  
great song.

A trio of versifiers have responded al-  
ready. The following are the stanzas  
which have been received by the Adver-  
tiser up to date:

Hawaii now is free,  
Loved islands of the sea;  
Aloha, sing!  
Our voices then we'll raise,  
The God of Nations praise;  
Warm, bright and clear the blaze,  
True torch we bring!

ANNE M. PRESCOTT.

All hail this natal day  
Of new Hawaii's  
With glad acclaim,  
Here may sweet freedom rest  
On Isles supremely blest.  
Where peace writes on the West  
Her sacred name.

CLARENCE M. WHITE.

Hawaii's Isles are free,  
She shares the liberty;  
Let her rejoice;  
With thee we now unite  
And side by side we'll fight  
For freedom and the right,  
Old glory waves.

MRS. MARGARET K. REID.

An attack by the poets nearly resulted  
in the capture of Lord Kitchener in his  
private car.

## Weak Lungs

When your throat and lungs  
are perfectly healthy you  
needn't worry about the  
germs of consumption. They  
don't attack healthy people.  
It's the weak, debilitated, in-  
flamed membranes that are  
first affected. Hard coughs  
and colds weaken your throat  
and lungs and make con-  
sumption more easy.  
If your lungs are weak

## Scott's Emulsion

is the best remedy you can take. It  
soothes and heals and gives tone  
and strength to these delicate mem-  
branes. In this way you can prevent  
consumption. And you can cure it  
also if you haven't had it too long.  
Keep taking it until your lungs are  
strong and your weight restored.

TO BE PAID IN CASH.

Disribution of \$750,000 to Postal  
Bank Depositors Begins Today.

In the strong box of the steamer  
China was \$750,000 which was brought  
here by F. W. McLennan, special agent  
of the United States Treasury depart-  
ment, charged with the task of closing  
up the affairs of the Postal Savings  
Bank. This money will be used for the  
payment of the depositors in the bank  
and it is expected that it will be all  
paid out in cash to various depositors  
in Honolulu within the next few days.

All who have deposits in the bank are  
expected to present their pass books  
there at once. In exchange therefor  
the depositors will receive a certificate  
of deposit that can be at once ex-  
changed for cash at the First National Bank  
(formerly the First American Bank) in  
the Campbell block.

The disbursement of all this sum in  
cash will mean a loosening of the de-  
cidedly tight character of the money  
market.

Japan and Korea are at outs over the  
murder by horrible tortures of two po-  
litical prisoners of Korea who were  
in the hands of the Japanese. Diplomatic re-  
lations are strained and may be fol-  
lowed by war.

Agents,  
FORT STREET.

Price \$1.

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## Weak Lungs

When your throat and lungs  
are perfectly healthy you  
needn't worry about the  
germs of consumption. They  
don't attack healthy people.  
It's the weak, debilitated, in-  
flamed membranes that are  
first affected. Hard coughs  
and colds weaken your throat  
and lungs and make con-  
sumption more easy.  
If your lungs are weak

## Scott's Emulsion

is the best remedy you can take. It  
soothes and heals and gives tone  
and strength to these delicate mem-  
branes. In this way you can prevent  
consumption. And you can cure it  
also if you haven't had it too long.  
Keep taking it until your lungs are  
strong and your weight restored.

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## HOP BITTERS

IS THE BEST  
TONIC

For people in this climate.

It is a Valuable Remedy for General  
DEBILITY,  
BILLIOUSNESS,  
NERVOUSNESS,  
MALARIA, ETC.

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## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.  
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

TUESDAY JULY 3, 1900

## THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

The platform upon which the Republican party will make its quadrennial fight is strong in the affirmation of records and principles. In its exordium the platform declares that the Republicans found the country prostrate under the burden of hard times and proposed to raise it up with the lever of a protective tariff, while the Democrats had nothing better to offer than free silver at the rate of 16 to 1. The people chose Republican aid and as a result "prosperity is more general and more abundant than any we have ever known. Capital is fully employed and everywhere labor is profitably occupied." "No single fact," continues the exordium, "can more strikingly tell the story of what Republican government means to the country than this—that while during the whole period from 1801 to 1897 there was an excess of exports over imports of only \$283,028,467, there has been in the short three years of the present Republican Administration an excess of exports over imports in the enormous sum of \$1,483,738,094, and while the American people, sustained by this Republican legislation, have been achieving these splendid triumphs in their business and commerce, they have conducted and in victory concluded a war for liberty and human rights."

The various planks in more or less condensed form are as follows:

## I. The war with Spain, conducted victoriously by the McKinley administration was for liberty and not aggrandizement.

II. The administration of William McKinley has elevated and extended the American nation. Democratic success would expose the country to the menace of hard times and bad official management.

III. Allegiance is renewed to the principle of the gold standard and legislation to lower and equalize rates of interest is approved. No tolerance of free silver.

IV. Trusts to restrict business create monopolies, limit production and control prices are condemned.

V. Faith is renewed in protection and reciprocity; a restricted immigration is favored; dependence on foreign shipping is deprecated and better military and naval safeguards proposed.

## VI. Liberal pension laws.

VII. The policy of the Republican party in maintaining the efficiency of the civil service is commended. "The Administration has acted wisely in its effort to secure for public service in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines only those whose fitness has been determined by training and experience. We believe that employment in the public service in these Territories should be confined, as far as practicable, to their inhabitants." Devices to exclude colored voters from the ballot box are denounced. Good roads and the extension of rural free delivery are called for.

IX. For the sake of free homes the reclamation of arid lands is proposed. Early statehood is sought for the Territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma.

X. The abolition of war taxes, the building of the Nicaragua canal and the open door policy in China are favored.

XI. A Department of Commerce to control the Consular service is advocated. Likewise the full and adequate protection of Americans abroad. The women of America are congratulated on their record in the late war.

XII. The President's foreign policy is commended, especially as regards Samoa. "We approve the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States. We commend the part taken by our Government in the Peace Conference at The Hague. We assert our steadfast adherence to the policy announced in the Monroe doctrine."

XIII. "The provisions of The Hague Convention were wisely regarded when President McKinley tendered his friendly offices in the interest of peace between Great Britain and the South African republics. While the American Government must continue the policy prescribed by Washington, affirmed by every succeeding President, and imposed upon us by The Hague treaty, of non-intervention in European controversies, the American people earnestly hope that a way may soon be found, honorable alike to both contending parties, to terminate the strife between them."

XIV. "In accepting by the treaty of Paris the just responsibility of our victories in the Spanish war, the President and the Senate won the undoubted approval of the American people. No other course was possible than to destroy Spain's sovereignty throughout the West Indies and in the Philippines. That course created our responsibility before the world and with the unorganized population whom our intervention had freed from Spain, to provide for the maintenance of good government and for the performance of international obligations. Our authority could not be less than our responsibility, and wherever sovereign rights were extended, it became the high duty of the Government to maintain its authority, to put down armed insurrection and to confer the blessings of liberty and civilization upon all the rescued peoples. The largest measure of self-government consistent with their welfare and our duties shall be secured to them by law. To Cuba, independence and self-government were assured in the same voice by which war was declared and to the letter this pledge shall be performed."

"The Republican party, upon its history and upon this declaration of its principles and policies, confidently invites the considerate and approving judgment of the American people."

Senator Quay's plan to give one delegate to the next Republican Convention for every 10,000 Republican votes cast in the previous Presidential contest, would prevent several Territories including Hawaii from taking part and also keep out various States.

## McKINLEY AND ROOSEVELT.

The Republican National ticket, McKinley and Roosevelt, is the strongest one that has been named since 1872. It is made so, not only by McKinley's remarkable public record and by the fulfillment of the pledges given in his last half four years ago, but by the appearance for the first time in the history of the Republican party of a statesman and popular leader in the second place, Logan who ran with Blaine in 1884, was a popular leader but hardly a statesman while Roosevelt is both. No impartial Republican would object to seeing him in the White House and will hope to do so after McKinley's term has been rounded out.

It is conceded that the Presidential contest will be largely decided in Ohio and New York. McKinley has lost no strength in his native State; indeed prosperity has added to his votes. Roosevelt carried New York by an unusual majority two years ago and his course at Albany has strengthened him. Of all the States carried by McKinley in 1896 but one, the State of Kentucky, is doubtful. Of the States carried by Bryan several, including Nebraska, offer the Republicans a fair field to fight in.

The issues, too, point to Republican majorities. The Republicans hold to the gold standard which won in 1896 and can point to it as one of the safeguards of good times. The Democrats hardly dare intrude the discredited issue of free silver. As for trusts the Republicans introduced the only practicable remedy at the late session of Congress and the Democrats opposed it. This puts the Democracy on the defensive. Finally the expansion issue reveals the Republican party as the proponents of a Greater America and the Democrats as provincial contractionists with whom no warm blooded patriot can feel the slightest sympathy without losing something of self-respect.

From all appearances McKinley and Roosevelt are as certain as Grant and Wilson were to be elected. We wish Hawaii might help, but if it cannot share in the voting it may do so in the rejoicing and in the benefits.

## LITTLE BY NAME AND NATURE.

The remark made by one of the qualified Judges of Hawaii that Gilbert F. Little might do for the keeper of a stable or for a deputy constable, but it was impossible to conceive him on the bench, was apparently apropos. At least as much might be inferred from these coarse remarks about Hon. W. N. Armstrong, which he makes in a Saturday interview.

Armstrong's attacks on me from Washington were recognized by all as the vapors of a common ass and coward. A comparison of the history of the bill in its various stages with his letters will at once show that he deliberately lied to his paper in order to in some way compensate himself and associates in Washington for the disastrous defeat they met at every angle of the line. The bill tells the story of their defeat more eloquently than human words.

Nice language for a Judge but excellent for a stable keeper?

And by the way, who is Little? Is he the same Little whom the Olau squatters sent to Washington to lobby for them and who kept writing back that he needed more money to carry their point through? The same Little who, when the money came, forgot all about the squatters and used it to keep himself in the running for a Judgeship, either in Hawaii or Alaska or any other place where there might be a vacancy? Is he the same Little who urged an amendment to the Cullom bill removing the capital of Hawaii from Honolulu to Hilo but who found himself turned down in that as in other legislative matters? Is he the same Little whose whole achievements at Washington—Olau paying the bills—are represented by a job for himself and his former Democratic partner?

If he is the same Little he is a standing invitation to contempt of court.

## THE ADVERTISER.

Forty-four years ago to-day the Advertiser was issued for the first time. The germ idea of the paper had been brought here by H. M. Whitney, who had been employed for some years in Printing House Square, New York, and had taken his friend Horace Greeley's advice to go West. California was not far enough West for Mr. Whitney and he ventured to Honolulu where he found the white population eager for a weekly newspaper, the old Polynesian having become a mere scrap book of essays and sermons. Mr. Whitney was then an admirer of the New York Commercial Advertiser and when he concluded to start a weekly he called it after that dignified and prosperous journal. How well the venture succeeded time has told. About eighteen years ago the success of the weekly made the daily possible, the absorption of the famous old Gazette followed, and now the Pacific Commercial Advertiser is a larger and in many respects a costlier paper than was the New York Commercial Advertiser in 1856. Forty-four years ago this office had not to exceed ten men on its payroll; now it has about seventy-five in its various departments and a chance for more. Of the original presentment of the Advertiser nothing remains but the vignette in the headline which Mr. Whitney himself drew from the masthead of the vessel which brought him here; though the imprint of the founder's personal character has never been lost to this journal.

It was the purpose of the management to issue to-day an anniversary number, largely pictorial in its contents, but from circumstances we have explained the work has had to be deferred. Before July is over, however, we shall issue the number and then will give more of the history of this paper than is practicable now.

As to the future of Hawaii's favorite newspaper it could not be more encouraging. The Advertiser, in its daily or weekly form, reaches every or nearly every white family in these Islands. Making the usual computation of the number of readers each regular subscription stands for and we may assume that the Advertiser meets the eyes, at regular intervals, of not less than 20,000 people. Moreover a steady inflow of subscribers—a process which is never weakened, much less counteracted—shows that the new population of the Islands is as appreciative as the old one of the news facilities which the

Advertiser gives and of the manner in which the paper contends for good government.

The remarkable crime done on the Tantalus road will incline people who travel there to carry means of defence. The road is, in some of its reaches, an ideal place for dark deeds and is without police oversight. Fortunately crimes have been few but as the population of Honolulu is growing fast and getting many undesirable strangers the pleasure of lonely drives is not what it used to be. In the present instance a native was the offender and the victim a Chinaman; but in the next instance who knows but white people may figure at both ends of the sensation.

## ASHFORD'S LETTER.

C. W. Ashford writes from San Francisco advising the natives not to separate in a party by themselves and thereby alienate their friends in Congress, but to join the Democracy. Mr. Ashford confesses to have been a Republican but says that particular party has "lost his confidence." So far as the advice against a separatist movement is concerned we commend it heartily, but in urging the natives to join the party of Cleveland, Gresham and Blount Mr. Ashford overlooks the superior eminence of Morgan, Tillman and Berry. Cleveland is no longer accepted by the Democrats as their leader, Gresham is dead, and poor Blount, because of his attempt to restore the Queen, was taken up on a Democratic pitchfork and tossed into the outer darkness. But Morgan has just been re-elected Senator from Alabama, partly because of his services to annexation; Tillman lately awoke the enthusiasm of the Democracy by demanding that Hawaiians, Porto Ricans and negroes should be grouped together and kept from the polls; while Berry made a fight in the House of Representatives in favor of the Cullom bill. All three Democrats, as we believe, opposed a pension for the ex-Queen. As it is not the Democracy of the past but of the present which Mr. Ashford wants the natives to join, is he not offering them a rather distasteful fellowship? Would they not do better in the company of the Republicans who got them the surface? Are they likely to feel at home when Senator Morgan sends word to his friend Dr. McGrew, the Father of Annexation, to get the native voters in line to show Democratic paces?

## THE LABOR TROUBLES.

The venerable John M. Horner has written letters to the Advertiser for many years but we recall none that is more original and striking than his thesis, printed elsewhere, on the labor question. Himself a planter, Mr. Horner scores planters for raising wages and introducing profit-sharing methods and the like, the net result of which has been to dissatisfy the mass of the coolies and cause demoralization of the labor markets. In his opinion if the planters had held to the old contract rates and given the Japanese to understand that they must either accept them or leave the plantations, the present troubles would have been averted. As it is now with coolies on one plantation getting more pay than those on another and with field hands in the profit-sharing line making from \$20 to \$30 per month as against \$16 and \$18 paid to those who labor on the old basis, there is general unrest and unpleasantness.

Mr. Horner's criticism seems to be a just one but as the matter is personal to the planters we may well leave it in their hands to adjust. However our correspondent brings up a public question when he calls the Government to account for employing labor on public works which is needed in the cane fields. Mr. Horner would have road and street improvements stop while the labor stringency exists, believing that enough coolies would, thereupon, seek work on the plantations to relieve those which are now running short-handed.

The Advertiser does not believe that any policy of long delay in providing good roads and streets would be approved by the people even though it might tend to benefit the sugar industry; but certain works of public utility might be eased along for a few weeks or months on the understanding that the planters will act as promptly as may be in the matter of a new labor supply. We have great hopes of the plan to bring negro families here from the steady-going rural communities of the South and if that solution of present troubles is practicable the planters should apply it speedily. Dependence on any general cessation of work on public utilities so that the planters may use all the labor in the market strikes us as being sadly impracticable.

## DEMOCRATIC CONSISTENCY.

Brother McClanahan may not be here on Democratic ratification day to tell us how unchangeable and everlasting are the principles of the Democratic party. To make up for what will doubtless be felt as a loss, the Advertiser offers the following extracts from past Democratic platforms by way of affectionate comparison with the existing principles of the party:

Platform of Andrew Jackson, made at Baltimore, March 22, 1832: "Resolved,

That adequate protection to American industry is indispensable to the prosperity of the country; and that an abandonment of this policy will be attended with consequences ruinous to the best interests of the nation."

Martin Van Buren's platform in 1840: "Resolved, That congress has no right or power to interfere with slavery in any state or territory."

Platform of Lewis Cass in 1848: "Resolved, That we approve the taking of territory from Mexico in indemnity for the late war."

Platform of Franklin Pierce in 1852: "Resolved, That the country has never with foreign questions which are inferior to no domestic questions what ever. The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of free seas and progressive trade throughout the world."

Platform of Douglas in 1859—the same being found in the platform of Breckinridge in the same year: "Resolved, That the Democratic party is in favor of the acquisition of the island of Cuba."

Platform of Grover Cleveland in 1884: "Resolved, That the country has never had a well defined and executed foreign policy save under Democratic administrations; and that as the result of this policy, we recall the acquisition of Louisiana, Florida, California and the adjacent Mexican territory, and contrast these grand acquisitions of Democratic statesmanship with the purchase of Alaska, the sole fruit of a Republican administration of nearly a quarter of a century."

The grass in McKinley's Canton doorway is in for another camp meeting experience.

Advice to the Democracy: Climb a tree when Roosevelt's Rough Riders come along.

Nothing definite is known of the state of affairs in Peking and the worst is feared for the diplomats and missionaries.

Uncle Sam is merely standing by in China but he will act quickly enough if he sees a Boxer on the trail of an American.

Strong pressure must have been needed to get Roosevelt on the ticket and the fact that it was strong enough is a thing for every Republican to rejoice over.

The hatchmen in the local Republican party are for harmony if they can be the only ones harmonized. They don't care what color the band-wagon is painted so long as it is painted red. We foresaw as much.

The early report that the Pacific Cable bill became a law was a mistake. It failed of passage at the late session of Congress but will have another chance during the short session which begins in December.

As National Committeeman Mr. Sewall will have a chance to show his political paces. He can do a great deal for party harmony and if he chooses to take that course he will not fall of support in unexpected quarters.

## Members of the Republican Territorial Committee have no duty to perform equal to that of making harmony in the party. Good will and union of effort are easy to secure; but not by giving a single faction and that the minority one, control of the campaign. Fair play all around is the winning phrase in politics.

Judge William K. Townsend in the United States District Court of the Southern District of New York holds that the Constitution does not follow the flag. In this opinion he agrees with the Solicitor General of the United States and many other authorities. The subject is of more or less interest locally as it has a definite bearing upon the recent conduct of Hawaiian courts.

General Miles is now Lieutenant General commanding the United States Army but he seems to be as far from active service as ever. Doubtless General Miles chafes under the mastery inactivity of his career while the largest army the United States has had in the Philippines under command of a subordinate. He is doomed, apparently, to stay in Washington until relieved from military duties permanently.

Kau, Hawaii, reports a heavy earthquake on June 27th, which may be the precursor of a volcanic disturbance. The earthquakes on the big island, unlike those of many other parts of the world, seem to be caused by a starting up of the great engine which discharges fire and lava. Sometimes the machinery stops with a jolt and causes a general vibration; at other times it attains such speed and force that it shakes portions of Hawaii as a big engine in the basement does a factory. Happily the earthquakes are not so serious as those of Japan which, for want of a volcanic vent, send open the earth itself in the effort to release imprisoned steam and gases.

## PRESIDENT SCHURMANN TALKS AT CORNELL ABOUT EXPANSION

ITHACA, N. Y., June 22.—In his address to the graduating class of Cornell University today, President Schurmann said:

"The most imminent danger in modern politics is the exploitation of the weaker races by the stronger races, into whose power they have fallen. It may be done by regulations of trade and commerce or it may be done in more insidious ways. But however done, it is certain to prove a bane to both. For the world is a moral world and history is governed by moral laws, and oppression and injustice never fail to bring their own undoing. Discontent, chronic revolts and the truest enemies of good policy are the absolute justice to be done with weaker races who have come under the sovereignty of stronger races. In the case of us Americans it would be an unpardonable thing if we forgot our own ideals and conceived that we had any mission in relation to foreign peoples who may come under our flag except to train them up to the exercise and enjoyment of the privileges, rights and liberties which the flag symbolizes and guarantees. Our true greatness consisting in the character of our intellectual and moral ideals and the energy with which we devote ourselves to their realization, the success of our government of lower races will be measured by the degree in which we train them up to become sharers of these ineffable blessings. To seek our advantage and not theirs, would be to repeat the criminal blunder which in the last century cost England her American colonies."

"I feel sanguine, however, about the future of our enlarging republic, and the ground of my confidence is in the nature of the ideals of the American people and devotion with which they pursue them. The American nation loves order, justice, liberty and intelligence and desires them for others as well as for itself."

## "He is Wise Who Talks But Little."

This is only a half truth. If wise men had held their tongues, we should know nothing about the circulation of the blood. If it were not for this advertisement you might never know that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the greatest medicine in the world to purify and enrich your blood, create an appetite, give you strength and steady nerves.

Impure Blood—"My complexion was bad. Hood's Sarsaparilla did much good by purifying my blood. My skin is now clear." Annie D. McCoy, Watsontown, Pa.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ill; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

H. Rothstein, the Russian financial agent who is now visiting the United States, says Russia does not want a rod of Chinese soil. Perhaps this is on the principle that a man who has just finished a hearty meal desires nothing more to eat. Russia has practically annexed the Liaotung peninsula with its ports of Taitien-wan and Port Arthur and its interior city of Kinchow; her control of the rest of Manchuria is hardly disputed. That this is enough for the present, at least, may well be conceded.

The additions to the Navy as authorized by Congress at its last session consist of two battleships, three armored cruisers and five submarine boats. This is not a large reinforcement but, owing to armor-plate troubles, it is all the American shipyards can handle. They have now on the stocks several big war ships which the quarrel over the price of armor-plate has delayed. Unless this difficulty is settled soon the Government will roll steel for its own use, a plant having been conditionally provided for. The submarine craft named in the law are probably duplicates of the Holland, the later tests of which were so satisfactory.

The story from Paris which the Advertiser gives among its Associated Press specials will mortify all Americans. That the exhibits at the Paris Fair of a country which now leads the world in many avenues of industrial progress; which is the most prolific of all in invention; which issues more printed matter than any other and produces a greater variety of merchantable wares, including foodstuffs, which is not without facility in the world of art and eminence in the world of letters—that such a country should send a few plaster casts and pasteboard shields and mediocre canvases to the Exposition, along with an elevator that won't work, is a crying shame. Quite likely there will be better things shown later, but in the meantime the American pavilion ought to be closed. As things are the exhibit is a sad reminder of the previous one at Paris when the chief and almost only attractions were electrical machines, canned peaches and pills.

The New York World, like all highly successful journals, is independent within its party. That enables it to say things by way of warning that the mere organ would not dare to print. Frey common sense like this extract from the World appearing in a hide-bound, committee-fettered Democratic organ? It is a bit of advice about the conduct of the Democratic campaign: "Why draw to the front again the dead and four times condemned fallacy of 16 to 1, which even success at the polls could not establish? Why shout the shibboleth of a calamity campaign in a year of abounding prosperity? Why cry for more money when in the last four years our money supply has increased fully \$500,000? Why talk of low prices and inability to pay debts, when prices have advanced along the whole line and mortgages have been discharged by the carload—in good money? Then why turn the rascals out only to let the lunatics in?" By heeding counsel like this the Democracy, though bound to lose in any event, would certainly poll its maximum of votes.

Judging from the latest reports from the Mainland business field, prosperity has even got ahead of its advance agent.

## Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.  
and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above Companies will call at Honolulu and leave this Port on or about the dates below mentioned:

## For Japan and China.

DORIC ..... JULY 7  
NIPPON MARU ..... JULY 17  
RIO DE JANEIRO ..... JULY 26  
COPTIC ..... AUG. 2  
AMERICA MARU ..... AUG. 10  
PEKING ..... AUG. 18  
GAELIC ..... AUG. 28  
HONGKONG MARU ..... SEPT. 6

## For San Francisco.

COPTIC ..... JULY 10  
AMERICA MARU ..... JULY 17  
PEKING ..... JULY 27  
GAELIC ..... AUG. 4  
HONGKONG MARU ..... AUG. 11  
CHINA ..... AUG. 11

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, APPLY TO  
**H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.**  
AGENTS.

## The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD  
FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every  
wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches  
convince us, that price considered  
The Elgin is the most satisfactory of  
American Watches.

Cased in . . .  
**NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED  
AND SOLID GOLD.**

We have a full line and sell them  
at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.  
ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in  
time keeping and lasting qualities  
and that is why we are right in pushing  
the Elgin Watch.

**H. F. WICHMAN**  
BOX 342.

## Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

**S. S. KINAU,**  
Freeman, Master, will sail from Honolulu on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaunakakai, Lahaina, Maialaea Bay, Kihel, Makena, Kawaihae, Mahukona, Laupahoehoe and Hilo.

Returning, will sail from Hilo on Fridays at 10 a. m. for above named ports, arriving at Honolulu on Saturdays.

**S. S. CLAUDINE,**  
McDonald, Master, will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Lahaina, Kahului, Nahiku, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning, touches at above named ports, arriving at Honolulu Sunday mornings.  
Will call at Nuu, Kaupo, once each month.

**S. S. LEHUA,**  
Sails every Monday for Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Maunaloa, Kanaupapa, Lahaina, Honolulu, Olowalu. Returning, arrives at Honolulu Saturday mornings.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their Freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser. Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passengers or freight of shippers beyond the amount of \$100, unless the value of the same be declared when received by the Company and an extra charge be made therefor, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the pursers of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.  
CAPT. T. K. CLARKE, Port Supt.

CHAS. BREWER & CO'S.  
New York Line.

Bark Fooning Suey will sail from New York for Honolulu on or about

**August 1, 1900.**

For freight apply to  
**CHAS. BREWER & CO.,**  
27 Kilby Street, Boston.  
Or **CHAS. BREWER & CO., LTD.,**  
Honolulu.



# THE SAME SALARIES

## Territorial Officials' Pay Unchanged.

## LEGISLATURE MUST ACT

### Some Will in the Interim Draw Larger Compensation than President.

The question of salaries for the heads of the various departments which Governor Dole has filled since June 14 came up at the conference of those officials with the Governor yesterday morning. Those present were the Governor, Secretary of the Territory Cooper, Superintendent of Public Works McCandless, Treasurer Lansing, Commissioner Brown, and Wray Taylor, the new Commissioner of Agriculture, the last head of a department to be appointed, who was introduced to the rest of the official family.

Governor Dole opened the meeting by reading the correspondence between former Minister of Foreign Affairs Mott-Smith, and Secretary of State John Hay relating to the payment of salaries of officials now serving in office. This correspondence refers to the salary of Treasurer Lansing, Superintendent of Public Works McCandless, Attorney General Dole, Commissioner of Lands Brown, Superintendent of Public Instruction Atkinson, Commissioner of Agriculture Taylor, the Water Works Department, Surveyor's Department, Tax Assessor, and nearly every office of the kind which was appointive by Governor Dole.

For these salaries there is no provision made after June 14 until the next session of the Legislature, and Minister Mott-Smith made careful inquiries from Secretary Hay as to how these salaries should be paid, and whence the funds should come from.

The reply received from the Secretary of State was that the United States Government did not wish to have anything to do about the matter and did not desire to handle it at Washington, preferring to leave it to legislative action. This being the case the only interpretation the local government places on the situation is that the salaries of officials in the same positions under the Republic shall remain unchanged. For instance the present Attorney-General will draw the salary of the Attorney-General under the Republic which is \$6,000. The Superintendent of Public Works will on the same reasoning draw the same as his predecessor in office, the Minister of the Interior was entitled to.

Minister Mott-Smith's letter to Secretary Hay contained the information that under the Territorial form of government the Governor's salary would be less than that of some of the heads of departments, and asked that the salaries be scaled down accordingly. Secretary Hay's letter which the Governor read, showed an indisposition on the part of the Washington officials to interfere, believing it to be a matter for the legislature to fight out. As a result the various heads of these departments will draw extra compensation for several months.

There is a question as to whether the Superintendent of Public Instruction will draw the salary of the former Minister of Foreign Affairs who had charge of the educational department. It is not thought his salary will fall to him, as Secretary Cooper is occupying the same relative position in the Territory as Mr. Mott-Smith held under the Republic. The Surveyor, Tax Assessor, Land Agent and other commissioners will draw the same amounts as before. Governor Dole, Secretary Cooper, Postmaster Oat and Collector of Customs Stackable receive their salaries directly from Uncle Sam.

### CHINESE-AMERICANS.

#### Four Hundred Naturalized Celestials Who may vote.

What part will the Chinese-American citizens play in the coming election? To which party will they ally themselves? Will they be Republicans, Democrats or Independents? These are questions which are being asked by those figuring on the strength of the different political parties for November. The Chinese are taking an active interest in the Mexican man's politics and have held mass meetings lately in which their political status has been thoroughly discussed. Hawaii is the only one of Uncle Sam's possessions which furnished nearly four hundred naturalized Chinese voters to the Union. When Hawaii became a Territory the book in which all the naturalization records have been kept for the last twenty-five years had between 375 and 400 names of Chinese who have emigrated here from the Chinese Empire, and become citizens of Hawaii under the statutes.

The organic act which created the Territory of Hawaii states "That all persons who were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii on August 12, 1898, are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States and citizens of the Territory of Hawaii." This gives the voting privilege to such Chinese as have taken out naturalization papers under the monarchy and the Republic. Besides these there are several hundred more who having been born in the Islands, are entitled to the franchise as clearly as any person born of European or Colonial parents.

Among the names in the book are many who are recognized leaders among the Chinese in business and stability, and the Celestial colony will not want for proper guidance toward the ballot box.

### THE BOXER CRISIS.

#### Callings From the Latest Telegrams From China.

Japan has sent 2,000 troops to China. Japan may land troops at Foo Chow. Li Tung Chang is returning to Peking. China's war footing is 1,600,000 soldiers. Hundreds of natives have been murdered. Many churches have been burnt in Tientsin. France is rushing ships and men from Tonquin. Holland will send a ship and troops to China. More sailors from Cavite will be sent to Taku.

The Russian cruiser Rurik has left Yokohama for Taku.

Japan is mobilizing 25,000 men for immediate transport.

The American forces did not join in the capture of Taku.

Foreigners in Tung Chow are prisoners in their own homes.

The Empress Dowager has degraded several defeated generals.

The Seventh Bengal Infantry has been ordered to Hongkong.

Peking is in a state of panic, and incendiary fires occur nightly.

Fourteen transports will convey troops from India to China.

Admiral Remy is sending abundant supplies to Admiral Kempf.

All the unprotected foreign buildings in Peking have been destroyed.

Chinese control the wires from Peking and the advices are unreliable.

The Boxers of Shantung originally organized to drive out the Germans.

Bluejackets have been landed at Woo Sung to protect the telegraph station.

The British Government may send 10,000 troops to China from South Africa.

News of the safety of Father "Endeavor" Clark and family in China is received.

Russia has demanded 50,000,000 taels indemnity for damage done Manchurian railroads.

The bombarding fleet at Taku was under command of Vice Admiral Alex. left of Russia.

Eighteen war ships and fifteen transports represent Japanese naval activity at Yokohama.

The U. S. transport Sumner was diverted at Nagasaki and arrived at Taku with 1,000 men.

The report that the German Minister was murdered at Peking has been traced to the Taitai Sheng.

Germany is aroused by the news from China, and public opinion is for the partition of the empire.

The State Department denies the story from Rome that America is backing the Chinese Emperor.

The old American side-wheel gunboat Monocacy was shot through the bows during the Taku engagement.

Gen. Miles says enough troops will be sent to China to protect Americans there, and American interests.

It is denied in the latest telegrams that the captain of the German gunboat Itis was wounded at Taku.

A Chinese second-class cruiser, flying the admiral's flag, has been detained outside Taku by the allied admirals.

The forts at Canton are said to have received orders to fire on any foreign war ship attempting to enter the port.

The Ninth regiment, U. S. A., has been ordered from Manila to China. Relief will be hurried to exposed Americans.

Three thousand Russian troops commanded by a Major General were at Taku on June 20. The Russians are the only ones that refuse to join the command of Admiral Seymour.

The responsibility of the Chinese Government for recent events, said a high official of the Foreign Office, "is now clearly proved. It has been ascertained that 10,000 Chinese troops who deserted to the Boxers did so under direct orders from the Chinese Government. Promotion to the highest positions of notorious and European officials also points in the same direction. This is a war of China against all foreigners, including Germany, and the point now is to go ahead vigorously, quickly and resolutely, no matter what the final outcome may be."

Stating of the murder of Christians in China, Lord Salisbury says: "Although the persons slaughtered were Christians, it must not be imagined they were murdered simply because the Chinese disliked their religion. It was because the ideas prevailed there and elsewhere that missionary work was merely an instrument by which a secular government achieved its objects. While this was unjust, and though the missionaries could not renounce their work, the utmost caution ought to have been taken, and the missionaries were martyred and caused the death of sailors and soldiers sent to avenge the outrages."

Women and children from Tientsin are pouring into Shanghai. The chief danger there is the fact that the native love of the Chinese and the Boxers, full of bad characters, whose attitude is becoming every day more insolent and menacing. The latest news to hand is that 7,000 Russians, with twelve machine guns and twelve field guns, are marching from Tientsin to Peking. Last week the foreign Ministers warned the Tsung Li Yamen that in the event of an attack upon the legations, or of injury to any of the Ministers or members of the staffs of the legations, the powers in common would demand reparation from China. To this ultimatum the Tsung Li Yamen, as usual, returned no direct reply. The answer to the Empress Dowager is, no doubt, the attack upon the legations by the Boxers and the troops under General Tung Fah Slang.

Taku is situated at the mouth of the Pih River, on the southern bank of the strait about sixty-seven miles from Tientsin, with which it is connected by a railroad. It is noted by the three engagements that have taken place there between the British and the Chinese. Part of the Tientsin army corps, with modern organization, drill and arms and is stationed at Taku.

Between Taku and Tientsin, the center of the defenses and chief arsenal of Northern China, are permanent camps, where there are usually 30,000 troops, infantry, cavalry and artillery armed with Mauser rifles and Krupp guns. The cavalry also carry Mauser carbines. These troops have been well instructed for ten or twelve years by foreign officers. The armament of the Taku forts—a large one on heavy Krupp guns, and the approaches to the forts from the Gulf of Pechili are extremely difficult. The fortifications consist of three forts—a large one on the right bank and two smaller ones on the left. All of the forts are armed with numerous guns of the most varied systems and calibers. In the construction of the forts of the second zone the muddy clay soil of the coast was used, which during the dry season becomes cracked and crumbles very easily, and the garrison is continually making repairs. In Taku are the materials for closing up the mouth of the Pihlo. All the coast fortifications have mines.

The British have expelled 1400 employees of the Netherlands Railway Co. from the Transvaal.

# AN ARMY OF SIGHT-SEERS

## Crowds Booked For the Passion Play.

## GREAT MANY AMERICANS

### An Impressive Opening Performance of the Most Famous of Biblical Dramas.

OVERHAMMERGAU, May 21.—It is naturally supposed that the World's Exposition at Paris is the mecca of all traveling Americans this summer. It is to this little village in the Bavarian Alps that the name more truly belongs. The agent of one of the great tourist companies has booked places for more than 11,000 Americans for the summer's performances of the "Passion Play." These figures, compared with the total of only 2,000 English people upon the company's books, is a striking indication of the extraordinary attraction which the great religious spectacle has upon the American mind and imagination. And it is not to be wondered at. After witnessing yesterday's first performance of the great Biblical tragedy, one can easily understand that audiences for such a drama may be drawn from the uttermost ends of the earth. The religious instinct and the force of education and tradition are quite unnecessary to make the event impressive beyond anything anywhere else to be seen in mimic portraiture.

There is no need to do more than mention the history of this decennial event which marks the landmarks in the lives of these simple Bavarian peasants. As far back as the twelfth century a Passion play had been performed here, but the wars of the sixteenth century put an end to the performances. Following the wars came a great pestilence, village after village fell a prey to its ravages. Oberammergau remained untouched. A vigorous quarantine against the outer world kept the people of the village safe. In their despair the inhabitants turned to God, and vowed that if the plague would cease they would every ten years perform the "Passion Play." From that hour, says the local historian, the plague was checked.

In 1570 the war with France interrupted the performance; forty-five of the villagers went to the front, seven of them died, and the village was left a desolation. The performance was then performed for the first time, started with them, but the King of Bavaria ordered him to remain in Munich and did not even let him cut his fingering locks. The play was repeated in 1571.

The author of the present version was the parish priest Dalsenberger, who died about twenty years ago at the age of 85. He stripped the play of everything ignoble or farcical, cutting out entirely the part of the Devil, who, up till then, as in all miracle plays, played the comedy role, exciting much hilarity as he tore open the bowels of the suicide Judas and produced therefrom stinking sausages.

The play contains a well-worked-out plot, showing how Christ's entrance into Jerusalem in triumph offended the priests, how His cleansing of the temple incensed the merchants. The priests make use of the merchants through the chief Santhan, to destroy Christ. Santhan approaches Judas and bribes him with priests' money to betray where Christ will pass the night. This leads up to the arrest, trial and crucifixion.

Until the last moment it seemed that the first performance in this year's series would be given amid cold rain and sleet and most wintry surroundings. Ten years ago these would have been almost impossible conditions, for both performers and audience then assembled in a roofless theater. The new partly covered theater, built with the proceeds of the 1890 performances, does not look so much like an engine shed as one would suppose from the photographs. It holds nearly 4,000 spectators; there are 1,500 seats at \$2.50; 400 at \$2.50; 400 at \$1.50; 600 at \$1 and 500 at 50 cents. This gives a total of \$15,000 for the twenty-seven regular performances, while extra ones are to be given when too many visitors reach the village for the theater to hold in one day. In 1890 the 700 performers received \$30,000; Mayer, the Christus, received \$500; the conductor of the orchestra \$250. Everything else was spent on the theater and the village. Drains were built, a new hospital founded, drawing and carving schools established, waterworks built and the poor provided for. The stage is 130 feet broad and 86 feet deep. In the center, twenty feet from the front, is a wide-curtained proscenium, on each side



CHARACTERS IN THE PASSION PLAY.

This year's production of the Passion Play, at Oberammergau, introduces some new representatives of principal characters. The part of Christ is taken by Anton Lang, who is peculiarly fitted for it because of his striking resemblance to the pictures of the Savior. Joseph Mayer appeared as Christ at the three performances of the past thirty years. Anna Flunger was selected for this year's Mary.

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Two questions most generally asked are: "Is not the representation of Christ on the stage far on the feelings?" and "Is not the Crucifixion scene too trying to look on?" To both queries the answer is no—to the first, unquestionably. This is because of the fact that the Christ takes little part in the action of the play except in the scenes for the temple, for the action takes place about him while he suffers in silence. The divinity of Christ plays a very small part; in fact, only appears in the healing of Malchus' ear and in the Resurrection, which is more a tableau than an act.

As regards the Crucifixion, it was one of the few scenes in which the spectator thinks of the actor rather than the means by which the body is fastened to the cross. The physical pain endured during the time the Christus is on the cross, about nineteen minutes, must be very great. The excellence of representation of the Crucifixion in sculpture and painting to which we are so accustomed tends to rob the scene of its effect, the means by which the body is fastened to the cross are visible, but a strong glass showed marks round the wrist, and doubtless some form of corset is used, but it is all hidden, even during the taking down of the body, in which Rubens' well-known picture is reproduced.

Anton Lang is the Christus, and one cannot think it possible that the part could be represented better. The divine tenderness of expression and demeanor, the resonant yet sympathetic voice, the tender smile occasionally lighting up the sorrowful countenance fulfilled all one's ideal of Christ as man on earth.

The part of Judas was played by Zwink, there could be a Judas among the twelve, a man whose love of money was enough to drive him to betray his master's whereabouts, confident in that master's power to release himself by a miracle if necessary. When he realized that his betrayal means his master's death, his repentance is immediate and complete.

The Peter of Thomas Rendl was most effective. His repentance scene, so different from Judas', was most moving. Calaphas has one of the most dramatic parts, and Sebastian Lang filled it as to deserve the highest praise.

If anything proves the great dramatic power of Dalsenberger, the author, it is the way his characters are differentiated and the fulness with which they are worked out. The Pilate of Sebastian Lang was not up to the level of the others mentioned, but as well in the part written that no actor could fail in making a mark in it to a certain extent.

The women's parts are short and offer little scope for acting. The Virgin of Anna Hunter was sympathetic, and the scene of her parting with her son at Bethany visibly affected the vast audience.

The handling of the crowds was marvellous. Of course the huge stage assists in this. One thing was ineffective. When the crowd shouts and plays the part of a mob they do it in unison, all speaking the same words, giving the effect of an American college yell. Of course this enables the peasants to understand the words, which is a more important thing in the Oberammergau mind than mere artistic effect.

There is little rainfall as yet in India.

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#### Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Glade returned from the Coast on the China.

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### GROWTH OF HONOLULU.

#### Delegate Castle to Philadelphia Tells of the Prosperity of Hawaii.

BOSTON, June 15.—The Hon. William R. Castle of Honolulu, a delegate to the Republican National Convention, is in Boston. He says the people are satisfied with the recent Government bill and that there is a remarkable increase in population. Immediately after the passage of the bill a meeting was called at which a Republican party was organized and steps were taken to elect delegates to the National Convention. Mr. Castle added:

"There has also been a movement in Honolulu looking toward the formation of a Democratic party, but when I left so active steps had been taken. There has been some talk also of the formation of a native party to be composed wholly of native Kanakas, the rallying cry of which is to be opposition to the whites, but I do not believe that will amount to anything. Two of the elected delegates to Philadelphia are natives and one was a prominent member of the Queen's Cabinet."

"At the time of the recent attack of the plague in Honolulu an informal census was taken as a part of the systematic effort at stamping out the disease. To our great surprise we found that there were 5,500 people in the city. At the last census there were 23,000. This shows an increase of 22,000 people in five years. It is a wonderful growth."

### The Rainfall.

Professor Curtis J. Lyons reports rainfall as follows: For June 1890, .88 inch, while the average for June has been 1.50 inches; for season from July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1890, 20.45 inches; average for the season, 28 inches. This is an unusually dry year.

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### GROWTH OF HONOLULU.

#### Delegate Castle to Philadelphia Tells of the Prosperity of Hawaii.

BOSTON, June 15.—The Hon. William R. Castle of Honolulu, a delegate to the Republican National Convention, is in Boston. He says the people are satisfied with the recent Government bill and that there is a remarkable increase in population. Immediately after the passage of the bill a meeting was called at which a Republican party was organized and steps were taken to elect delegates to the National Convention. Mr. Castle added:

"There has also been a movement in Honolulu looking toward the formation of a Democratic party, but when I left so active steps had been taken. There has been some talk also of the formation of a native party to be composed wholly of native Kanakas, the rallying cry of which is to be opposition to the whites, but I do not believe that will amount to anything. Two of the elected delegates to Philadelphia are natives and one was a prominent member of the Queen's Cabinet."

"At the time of the recent attack of the plague in Honolulu an informal census was taken as a part of the systematic effort at stamping out the disease. To our great surprise we found that there were 5,500 people in the city. At the last census there were 23,000. This shows an increase of 22,000 people in five years. It is a wonderful growth."

### The Rainfall.

Professor Curtis J. Lyons reports rainfall as follows: For June 1890, .88 inch, while the average for June has been 1.50 inches; for season from July 1, 1890, to June 30, 1890, 20.45 inches; average for the season, 28 inches. This is an unusually dry year.

There is little rainfall as yet in India.

### TELEGRAMS (CONDENSED).

#### News of Coast Files Abbreviated For Quick Reading.

Sugar, raw, strong. Cane sugar has not been relieved. Chief Ministry of the French Congo is dead.

Bloomington, Ill., has had a disastrous fire. St. Louis car magnates have rejected arbitration.

The North Dakota wheat crop is a total failure. An extensive group of spots has appeared on the sun.

The Khedive of Egypt is ill on board the Queen's yacht. Heavy rains in Lixion are disheartening the guerrillas.

The Kaiser will visit the Passion Play at Oberammergau. It is reported that Colombian rebels have captured Panama.

Senator Perkins of California is a candidate for re-election. Returning Kansans say the cleanup may reach \$400,000.

Rains are delaying the advance of the Commalesse relief column. Stephen M. White of California may be Bryan's running mate.

Irvine and Terry received an ovation on their return to London. Ada Rohan and Wilton Lackaye will head the Frawley company.



# DARK DAYS FOR CHINA

Foreign Troops May be in Peking.

## TAKU FORTS REDUCED

Tientsin Bombarded by Chinese Regulars--Rumors of Massacre of Missionaries.

BRUSSELS, June 22.—The Petit Bleu states that a telegram was received by an important Brussels firm from China saying that Admiral Seymour's relieving force and the Russian column entered Peking simultaneously. The legations were reported intact and all the Belgian residents are said to be safe.

CHE FOO, June 22.—It is officially reported that the bombardment of Tien-Tsin with large guns continues incessantly. The foreign concessions have nearly all been burned and the American Consulate has been razed to the ground. The Russians are occupying the railroad station, but are hard pressed. Reinforcements are urgently needed. The casualties are heavy.

The railroad is open from Tong Tsu to Ching Long Chun, half way to Taku. WASHINGTON, June 22.—The State Department has received a cablegram from Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai, announcing the arrival there of two British cruisers. No details are given. These vessels are supposed to be British cruisers to protect the town in the event of an attack from the outlying forts.

BERLIN, June 22.—According to a dispatch from Shanghai, received here, Tien-Tsin is being bombarded by Chinese regulars and not by the Boxers.

### BRITISH CABINET'S ADVICES.

LONDON, June 22.—Lord Salisbury presided this morning at a meeting of the Cabinet, especially summoned to consider the Far Eastern crisis. Prior to the meeting the French Ambassador, M. Paul Cambon, and the Chinese Minister, Sir Chih Chen Lo Peng Luh, paid a lengthy visit to the officials of the Foreign Office, and it is expected that important developments will be the outcome of the Cabinet conference, as Lord Salisbury proceeded to Windsor after the meeting.

The apprehensions as to the fate of the Europeans cut off at Tien-Tsin have been sharpened by Admiral Kempt's message, which was the first definite announcement of the bombardment and destruction of the foreign concessions. But in spite of Shanghai's grim statement that the Chinese used forty-pounders and that 300 foreigners were massacred, there is no reason to conclude that the foreign colony has been unable to protect itself. A Shanghai dispatch reports that Tien-Tsin was bombarded for two days, that the casualties were 100, that 5,000 international troops are there, and that now that the allied commanders at Taku are hesitating to push forward a relief column, it is hoped that the worst apprehensions will soon be dispelled.

Another Shanghai dispatch announces that all the members of the foreign community of Peking, including thirty-three Americans, have arrived at Chefoo on board the Nashville, but they left at 10 P. M. on June 22. In the House of Commons today Mr. Broderick, the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question, said the Foreign Office had no news from Peking or Vice Admiral Seymour. He added that news by rumor, June 18, from Tien-Tsin, arriving at Tien-Tsin, announced that several attacks had been made and repulsed. Continuing, Mr. Broderick said that on June 17 the Chinese shelled the foreign settlement and the Chinese military force was attacked by a mixed force of 15 Americans, British, Germans and Italians. They destroyed the guns and burned the colleges, which contained a considerable store of ammunition, and killed its defenders. The Russians, with their four heavy field guns, did excellent service. The British lost one man killed and five wounded; the Germans had one man killed and five wounded; the Italians had one man killed and five wounded; the Russians had seven men killed and five wounded.

During the night of June 17 the Chinese tried to seize the bridge of boats, but were repulsed with loss, including, it is reported, a Chinese General. Rear Admiral Bruce at Taku telegraphed last night the further information that at Tien-Tsin June 20, fighting was proceeding and that reinforcements were required. Mr. Broderick also said: "We have further heard from Admiral Bruce, dated Taku, last night, and Che Foo, this morning, as follows: 'I am hoping Tien-Tsin may be relieved tonight. No news from the commandant in chief.'"

"The terrible landed this morning 33 officers and men of the Fusiliers." In conclusion Mr. Broderick announced that he believed various other troops would arrive in a day or two, if they had not already landed, and that arrangements had been made by the government to supplement very considerably the force already ordered to China.

### AMERICAN CABINET'S VIEWS.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The only news from China laid before the Cabinet meeting today was a telegram to the Secretary of the Navy giving the movement of vessels in Chinese waters. The text of the message, however, was not made public. That the President and the members of the Cabinet regard the situation in China as extremely critical is shown by the fact that the preliminary preparations are being made to send forward additional troops in case of need. A telegram will be sent to General MacArthur at Manila this afternoon, asking how large a force he can spare, should it become necessary to send them to China. No answer to this inquiry is expected before tomorrow, when instructions may be sent to have transports and troops in readiness in anticipation of orders to sail.

It is said that it is not the purpose of the President to dispatch these additional troops at once, except in the event that the situation becomes even more grave and critical than at present. The telegram to MacArthur was a precautionary measure taken with a view to being in readiness to meet any emergency.

### ADVISES FROM MISSIONARIES.

NEW YORK, June 22.—Rev. Dr. Leonard, secretary of the Methodist Foreign Missionary Society in this city, received the following cablegram today:

"CHE FOO, June 15.—Tien-Tsin bombarded. Peking very serious. Russian, German and British saved. American, British and Russian saved. American, British and Russian saved."

# AMERICAN DISGRACED

Its Exhibit at Paris a Failure.

## PLASTER AND CARDBOARD

The President of the French Republic Looks Over the Sorry Display.

and Smiles.

NEW YORK, June 22.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Paris says: President Loubet, accompanied by M. Millerand, Minister of Commerce, and M. Picard, Commissioner General of the Exposition, made his official visit this morning to the United States national pavilion. The time appointed for the visit was 9:30 o'clock. It was exactly 9:30 o'clock by the Paris railway station time, according to which Parisian watches are usually set, but which is five minutes in advance of the time indicated by the clocks in the interior of the pavilion, according to which trains start, that the President arrived at the threshold of the American national pavilion. The President was received by Ambassador Porter, Commissioner General Picard was not present. General Porter walked behind President Loubet, who seemed pleased with the plaster statue by Borchgrevink representing a stamper of three American bronchos, which has recently been placed in the center of the large octagonal hall of the pavilion. The President also noted the plaster statue of Lincoln, Grant, Cleveland and McKinley. He looked at the portrait of McKinley by Frazer and he glanced at a portrait of a Sioux chief, a portrait of Prince Chang, "uncle of the emperor of China," and one of a lama (high priest).

There are also many other canvases by Harrison, Vail, Howland, Newman and other American painters, but all badly hung. The United States postoffice box was duly inspected and also the registers where the Americans write their names and addresses. The President looked up at the plaster statue of Lincoln on the three tiers of balconies representing the Union.

Ambassador Porter then took the President to see the elevator, which, however, did not happen to be in working order. General Porter looked at President Loubet, who looked at Minister Millerand, who in turn glanced at Spinklike Picard. All smiled and the President, after cordially shaking hands with the United States Ambassador, walked off to visit other national pavilions. The President's visit to the American building did not last more than five minutes, the reason being, unfortunately, that there was nothing of particular interest to see there. Just as President Loubet left the building Commissioner General Picard arrived to welcome the President. Ambassador Porter remarked: "The President has gone ahead of time," and looked at his watch, which marked 9:30 o'clock, which was correct according to railway schedule time, but five minutes later than the time indicated on the plaster statue of Lincoln and the clocks on the exterior of the railway stations.

This is the sixty-seventh day since the Exposition opened and patriotic Americans have so far refrained from caustic criticism of their national pavilion in hopes that something would be placed in it to put it on an even footing with the other pavilions. After today's Presidential visit it is impossible to conceal the fact that in the opinion of ninety-nine out of a hundred Americans who have seen it the United States national pavilion, as far as its contents are concerned, is unworthy of our country and causes unpleasant impressions in the minds of the German pavilion, with its art collection of Frederick the Great; with the British pavilion, containing canvases by Van Dyke, Reynolds, Gainsborough and Turner; with the pavilions of Italy, Spain, Russia, Hungary, Austria and Canada, and finally displaying their respective native industries.

The American pavilion is not only far inferior to the national pavilions of first-class countries, but discreditable even when compared to the pavilion of microscopical States like Monaco or San Marino. Under the American pavilion is a third-class American restaurant with French waiters and a soda water fountain, but where one cannot obtain American wines nor porthouse steaks nor terrapin nor buckwheat cakes.

### AN EPIDEMIC OF DIARRHOEA.

Mr. A. Sanders, writing from Cocoon Grove, Florida, says there has been quite an epidemic of diarrhoea there. He had a severe attack and was cured by four doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says he also recommended it to others, and they say it is the best medicine they ever used. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

### Maui Brevelities.

[Special Correspondence.] MAUI, June 22.—On July 24, at Oberlin, Ohio, William Ernest Beckwith of Paia will be married to Miss Mary Ethelwynn, the daughter of Rev. and Mrs. W. H. Rice.

On the 6th of July Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Baldwin (nee Kirtredg) are expected to arrive on Maui. Their new home at Paia will not be completed for two months. Hon. H. P. Baldwin and Mr. C. H. Dickey are expected by the same steamer.

Mrs. H. Z. Austin of Wailuku departs for the Coast for vacation on the 25th. On the same day Miss M. E. Fleming of Paia departs for Oregon for several months' outing.

Miss M. E. Fleming of Paia departs for Oregon for several months' outing. J. B. Castle of Honolulu is at his Hialehala residence.

W. C. Crook of Makawao is very sick at Malulu hospital, Wailuku.

Makawao people will celebrate the glorious Fourth by a picnic at Sunny-side, the beautiful residence of Dr. E. C. Beckwith. There will be tennis in the morning and polo in the afternoon.

An inch or two of rain has fallen in different localities of the island during the week.

The Bloomsfontein correspondent of the Daily Mail telegraphing June 16th, says that Lor. Roberts is getting huts for 30,000 men and is arranging for re-transport for a part of his army, although his plans are not to take effect immediately.

# A Mother's Peril

It Seemed Certain that Her Death Would Follow the Birth of the Child—How Help Came After the Doctors Despaired.

The sacrifice of a woman at the altar of motherhood is not an unusual event, but how unnecessary such sacrifices often are will be seen from the following interview with Mrs. C. R. Simmonds of 140 Mineral Springs Ave., Pawtucket, R. I. Mrs. Simmonds, whose husband is a well-known and popular grocer of Pawtucket, says:

"When my child was born on April 22, 1899, I suffered such an excessive loss of blood that I was utterly prostrated and had no strength whatever. Blood poisoning set in and my life was despaired of by two of the prominent physicians of this city.

"Before my marriage I used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People with good results in building up and purifying my blood and when the doctors gave me up, I decided to give the pills a trial, although the case was desperate.

"My husband bought some of the pills and by the time I had taken three boxes I had gained so much strength that I was able to leave my bed for the first time in two months. I continued taking the pills and in another month could go about as usual. My appetite was good, the color returned to my cheeks and I gained rapidly in weight.

"I very gladly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People to anyone afflicted as I was."

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of August, 1900. [SEAL] THOMAS W. ROBINSON, Notary Public.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People expel impurities from the blood, and supply the material for rapidly rebuilding wasted nerve tissues. It has performed hundreds of almost miraculous cures in severe cases, many times after doctors had given up hope.

Look for this trade mark on every package.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE REGISTERED

Sold by all druggists, 50 cents per box; six boxes, \$2.50.

DR. WILLIAMS MEDICINE COMPANY, Schenectady, N. Y.

# KAU IN CLUTCHES

OF "LA GRIPPE"

June Sees Forty-nine Cases in Waiohina Alone.

(Special Correspondence.)

WAIHOHINA, Hawaii, June 22.—The district is on the sick list. Many of the residents here are suffering from an epidemic which does not appear to have any regard for persons. So far the month of June has seen continued sickness in Waiohina and the surrounding localities. During the middle of the month about twenty-nine cases were reported in Waiohina alone, all being attacked about the same time. It is supposed to be "la grippe," but, if not, the symptoms preceding it are strongly afflicting with this disease. The first appearance is marked by chills, accompanied with fever and headache, loss of appetite, and almost every case followed by severe coughs.

Some of the residents are now improving, others convalesce, but fresh cases are still reported. The cause of the epidemic is doubtful, unless it may be attributed to the change of weather which has followed the continued drought recently experienced throughout Kauai and the surrounding districts. During the day it is extremely hot, but in the evening light showers prevail, thus causing a certain amount of humidity in the atmosphere which may to a certain degree account for the ill-health now experienced in almost every part of the district.

Mrs. Heydtmann, wife of the bookkeeper for Hutchinson Plantation Company, suffered rather a serious accident a few days ago. While on her way between Naelehu and Waiohina, the horse which she was driving took fright and she was thrown violently from the back. The shock caused her to become insensible. Mr. Heydtmann is naturally very much concerned at her present condition. So far as I am able to learn she did not receive any internal injuries. Let us hope that in a short time she will be restored to her usual health.

The infant daughter of Mr. C. G. Macomber, who resides at Waiohina, died on the 21st, about 4 o'clock p. m. She has been sick for several weeks and her condition gradually grew worse until no hope was entertained for her recovery. The residents here desire to express their sympathy to the sorrowing parents for their bereavement.

### WHAT HONOLULU PEOPLE

Say About Doan's Backache Kidney Pills is Good Proof for Honolulu People.

When we see it ourselves—When our own ears hear it—When our own neighbors tell it—When our friends endorse it—No better evidence can be had. It's not what people say in America, or distant mutterings from Australia.

But, it's Honolulu talk by Honolulu people.

There is no proof like home proof. Can you believe your neighbors? Read this statement made by a citizen:

Mrs. Grace Dodd of 524 Young street, this city, informs us: "My sufferings were of a complicated nature; I had enlargement of the liver according to the doctors' diagnosis, and besides this was troubled with severe pains in the right side, and a lame back. I had these backache pains for two years, and so severe were they at times that they prevented me from sleeping. All the medicines I tried were of no avail until I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and used them. The benefit obtained was wonderful; the backache was entirely relieved and I cannot be too grateful for this since I now enjoy good sleep—one of the chief of Nature's blessings."

It is important to get the same medicine which helped Mrs. Dodd, DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS. Therefore ask for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

# AT THE COUNCIL

OF THE GOVERNOR

Various Territorial Matters Are Discussed at Yesterday's Meeting.

Some business of small importance was transacted at the meeting of the Governor's council yesterday. The council consists of the heads of the principal departments under the Territorial Government and its acts have no legal significance. Under the Republic the Executive Council consisting of the President and his Ministers enacted laws but the present council is merely, as Governor Dole says, to make the department heads better acquainted and to familiarize all with the affairs of the Territory.

The Governor takes advice on matters of weight from those who meet with him in these tri-weekly gatherings and then acts as he pleases. Yesterday Treasurer Lansing read a statement of the condition of the treasury funds which differs little from that given by Minister of Finance Damon when he retired from office on June 14.

Superintendent of Public Works McCandless brought up the subject of opening Young street from Alapai to Punchbowl street. He spoke of the necessity of arranging for purchasing the necessary land and of the details of the work. The council recommended that he use his own judgment and go ahead with the street opening.

Commissioner of Public Lands Brown said that he had many inquiries as to fishing rights under the Territorial act. Governor Dole read a letter from Mr. Stevens, legal adviser of the Japanese legation at Washington asking for a reprieve for Ihara, the Japanese murdered now under sentence of death in Honolulu.

In the discussion of this matter the fact was made plain that the Territorial bill does not give the Governor the power of commuting sentences but only of reprieve. Looking up the meaning of the word reprieve it was discovered that the best authorities say that it does not mean to commute, and the Governor with his council concluded that he had no right to commute Ihara's sentence but could reprieve him right along and thus defer the sentence's execution. Possibly the National Government may be asked to commute Ihara's sentence to a term of years.

### ANCIENT IDOL FOUND.

Hawaiian God Unearthed in a Town On Hawaii.

A stone idol recently discovered at Honouliuli, near Kailua, on Hawaii, was brought to this city on Saturday by the Mauna Loa. It was discovered by a Portuguese hidden in a hole under a rock, where it had probably been placed at the time of the destruction of the idols all over the islands eighty years ago. The idol stands about thirty inches high and represents rudely the figure of a man from the knees up.

It is well carved but in its long residence under ground has been somewhat disintegrated and the features are partially obliterated by time. The idol was brought from Hawaii by a W. Muller and it will probably be purchased by the Bishop Museum.

### Negro Laborers.

Some of the plantation managers of Kohala intend to try the use of negro labor on the plantations. J. B. Collins of the Kohala Sugar Company is now in the States recruiting laborers in the South. John Hind is in Honolulu now on his way to San Francisco on the same errand bent. He intends to bring back several negro families with him.

### First Coal Taxed.

Custom House officer Robert Henderson weighed the first coal for the United States under the new dispensation, last Friday and Saturday. The coal was from the James Rolph from Newcastle and is for the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company. A tax of 67 cents a ton is now levied on the fuel from Newcastle.

# Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

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J. HOPP & CO.—J. HOPP & CO.

The Best at the Lowest Price at HOPP'S.

# Married Folks

If you have not already done so, why not let us future to fit your house complete with awnings. If you knew what a saving there is in your carpets, curtains and tapestry, you would not be without them a single season. They pay for themselves in a very short time.

Speaking of your inside furnishings, they can be made to look like new—a few dollars invested in re-upholstered furniture before it is too late may save you three times that amount later.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S Chlorodyne

Is the Original and Only Genuine Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was not only the INVENTOR OF CHLORO-DYNE, but the man who saved the life of the Emperor of the United States when he was deliriously ill, and he was the only one who had been sworn to. See The Times, Jan. 1, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is a highly medicinal and refreshing agent in every kind of acute and chronic disease WITHOUT HEADACHE AND INJURY TO THE STOMACH AND NERVES. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS AS A CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE IN Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immediate use of this remedy is given rise to many unscrupulous imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the box the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne, and is sold in bottles of 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. by all chemists.

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